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The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
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Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a two days' debate, on Tuesday rejected a proposal temporarily to admit cotton yarn free by 254 to 200. The object of the proposal was to help the weaving of mixed goods in Lyons—an industry now threatened with ruin; but it was argued that no good would be done, and that the French cotton industry would be subjected to destructive competition.

The Minister of the Interior has adopted stringent measures for the suppression of gambling houses in France. A Boulogne correspondent says:—"No new law is required, for Article 410 of the Penal Code deals exclusively with the matter, and might long since have been enforced. It directs that all persons occupying premises, whether public or private, for the purpose of carrying on gaming, games of chance or lotteries, shall be liable to from two to six months' imprisonment, and to fines varying from 100f. to 6,000f. In case of a repetition of the offence, these sentences may be doubled, and the measure furthermore enacts that all moneys, tables, and instruments pertaining to the forbidden amusement shall be confiscated, as well as the furniture. M. Levaillant, Director of Public Safety, has now addressed an order to every prefect that all games of roulette, chemin de fer, tour du monde, tournant, &c., shall be suppressed in casinos and clubs. An exception has been made in favour of Courses des Petits Chevaux for stakes not exceeding 2f.

A curious light has, says a Paris correspondent, recently been thrown on the Republican fraternity by the secession of the notorious anti-clerical author who writes under the *nom de plume* of Léo Taxil from the ranks of the Freethinkers. Taxil has long gained for himself an unenviable notoriety by publications against Christianity and its professors. At a recent congress of Freethinkers held at Rome, M. Taxil electrified his brethren by his sudden coolness in the cause. Explanations were afterwards asked by a leading provincial Atheist, who read in a newspaper that Léo Taxil had given up his energetic championship of the anti-clerical cause. The Freethinker in question called upon the seceder to come back and put himself at the head of the league, which had become disorganised by the defection of so powerful a defender. M. Taxil, however, replied that he had for ever broken his anti-clerical pen. This step he had taken because he was thoroughly disgusted and disheartened by the insults levelled at him by the whole Republican party, Opportunists, Radicals, and all. He has found out "that Republican brotherhood is a hollow lie," and he therefore leaves the so-called brethren to tear each other to pieces, like their precursors Vergniaud, Danton, and Robespierre. M. Taxil has taken further steps to place a wider gulf between himself and his former friends. He has lately made a formal recantation of his Atheistical writings, and offered an apology to the Roman Catholics. To show his sincerity he has also undergone a "spiritual retreat" in a convent of Carthusians. Whether M. Taxil intends to blossom out as another Louis Veuillot, who also commenced his career by philippics against the Church, and afterwards became its most doughty champion, remains to be seen. Such evolutions are not uncommon among Frenchmen.

It has transpired that the expenses of the Tonquin Expedition, for which only 270,000,000f. have been voted, amount already, merely according to the admissions of the Budget Committee, to 470,000,000f., and there are certainly many heavy charges since that balance was struck. The deficit will be left for the next Chamber to deal with.

ITALY.—Mgr. Moran, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, arrived in Rome on Thursday evening, and was received on Saturday in private audience by the Pope. It is stated that by desire of his Holiness he will perform the consecration of Dr. Walshe as Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Walshe arrived in Rome on Sunday afternoon.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Last Wednesday, being the feast of San Vincenzo, the authorities, fearing disorder, forbade the image of that saint being carried in procession, as is customary, from the Church della Sanità to that of San Severo, in another quarter of the city. The people were very indignant at the prohibition, and assembled in large numbers in the Church della Sanità and in the square before it. The image, guarded by policemen, was only allowed to be carried in procession within the church, and to be showed outside the door only for a few moments. On its appearance, after a few moments' dead silence, the people broke into cries and tears. Shortly after, when the image had been replaced beneath its baldachin in the church, a loud shout was heard. The mother of a little child was heard exclaiming that a miracle had taken place. Her child, who was deformed, had hitherto been unable to walk, but had now suddenly gained the use of its limbs. The people made way, and, in fact, the infant, led by a boy, walked through the church to a carriage at the door. As it passed it was kissed and caressed by the people, who with one voice praised the saint. Just then another shout was raised. This time it was a deaf-and-dumb girl who had recovered hearing and speech. The excitement of this new event had scarcely subsided when a third shout was heard. A blind man had regained his sight. The excitement was now so great that it might be called a fourth miracle that no one was hurt. The result of all this was of great benefit to the Lotto, for the people immediately ran to play the numbers of the miracles. The priests belonging to the church believe in the first miracle only, affirming that the girl and the man are just as deaf, dumb, and blind as they were before."

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that a meeting will take place in the first week of September between the Czar and the Emperor, attended by their Foreign Ministers (M. de Giers and Count Kalnoky) at the castle of Reichstadt, in Bohemia.

The title of Colonel Proprietor of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, which belonged to the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, is to be conferred on Prince William of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince.

The Croatians are organising a jubilee festival to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the revival of Croatian literature; and on Saturday a deputation waited on the Ban, at Agram, to beg that he would patronise the celebration. He refused to do so, but said that he would throw no obstacle in the way of the festival. The members of the deputation thereupon remarked that there was nothing of a political character in their proceedings. To this the Ban replied warmly that he disagreed with them, and that he must regard any Croatian nationalist festival as having an essentially political and anti-Hungarian tendency.

AMERICA.—General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army during the later years of the conflict with the rebellious South, and twice President of the United States, died on Thursday morning, after a long and very painful illness.

The Niagara International-park was last week formally presented to the Government of New York State, and the stoppage of the collection of all tolls and charges on the American side, from the beginning of the Rapids down to the point between the suspension bridge and the Whirlpool Rapids, began. All persons having proprietary rights acquiesce in the change, excepting one, the owner of a papermill, who is opposing the abolition of tolls in the courts. New York State pays for the adjusted claims £286,688, the money being raised by loan. A strip of territory has been taken along the river banks, the intention being to demolish and remove the buildings, and to restore the banks to their natural condition, planting trees, so as to isolate the reservation from the village of Niagara Falls. Included in the reservation are Goat Island, Bath Island, and all the smaller islands in Niagara river, covering 80,000 acres, which, with the strip along the banks, make a total area of 106,916 acres.

On the 24th ult. Dr. Ferguson was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent in Grace Church, New York, by the presiding Bishop (Dr. Lee, of Delaware):—

"The Right Rev. Samuel David Ferguson, D.D., of Gambier College, Ohio, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1842, was baptised by Bishop Gadsden, emigrated with his parents to Liberia when six years old, and was educated in the mission schools under Bishop Payne, by whom also he was ordained deacon in 1865 and priest in 1868. At that time he became rector of St. Mark's parish, Harper, and continued so till elected to the position he now occupies. Bishop Ferguson has under him eleven clergymen, all of whom were raised up in the field, one foreign lady, six lay-readers, two business agents, and twenty catechists and teachers."

SPAIN.—It is said that the Archduke Karl Stefan of Austria, brother of the Queen, who, although young, has already made his mark as a naval officer, will shortly enter the Spanish service and possibly marry the King's sister. His entry into the Spanish service would not only strengthen the Queen's position at Court, but pave the way to a reform of the Spanish Navy.

Notwithstanding the vigour of the new Minister of the Interior in his sanitary measures in Madrid and the chief towns of the provinces, the cholera has increased considerably. There were 1,850 cases on Sunday, and 761 deaths; 2,243 cases and 876 deaths were reported for Monday; on Tuesday there were 2,327 cases and 971 deaths; while for Wednesday 2,271 cases and 948 deaths were reported.

A revolutionary plot is said to have been discovered in Saragossa, in which various officers and sergeants are implicated, similar to the Zorrillist conspiracy in 1883.

INDIA.—A despatch has been received from England returning the proposals for the formation of an army reserve, with modifications. The matter is now being reconsidered by the Viceroy's Council. It is said that the great majority of the authorities consulted are in favour of the scheme. The *Standard* correspondent at Calcutta says two great camps of exercise will probably assemble for their manœuvres early in December. Forces composed of 20,000 men each will be formed at Delhi and Umballa, and will move on each other. A native contingent of 5,000 troops will be attached to each force.

The Secretary of State has given his assent to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

AFGHANISTAN.—The Ameer has sent out a proclamation in Herat announcing that he has received from the Government of India the dignity of a G.C.S.I., and that in virtue of this he is entitled to the aid of an army from India whenever military help is necessary for the defence of his interests. To bring the significance of the installation thoroughly home, the Ameer has directed that the event shall be celebrated by a general illumination, and has ordered a salute of 101 guns to be fired. Captains Yate and Peacock have arrived at Herat, and report that everything is tranquil, and that confidence prevails. The Ameer has agreed that the English engineer officers shall supervise the work of fortifying the place. Meanwhile, the Commission itself has taken up its quarters at Tunian, seventeen miles from the city.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

"The Russian forces have crossed the Heri-Rud from Pul-i-Khatun to the Persian side of the river. They have not only taken possession of a caravanserai close to the stream, but have pushed inland and occupied positions fully ten miles to the west of the river. While the commander at Pul-i-Khatun is thus engaged in deliberate violation of the Shah's dominions, the authorities at Penjdeh are still face to face with a grave epidemic. The mortality among the soldiers is great. I have now had an opportunity of examining the country between the Keshef-Rud (River Keshef) and Sarakhs, as also the line of route from Kelat-i-Nadiri to Meshed. I have formed a most favourable opinion of its capabilities. In my opinion, the population are virtually independent of Persian authority. There is no attempt at controlling them on the part of the Shah's officers, and though taxes are paid they are extremely trifling in amount."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says the impression seems to gain ground in India that for the future British policy will not concern itself greatly about Herat, but will be rather directed to making such preparations as will enable a position somewhat approximating to Lord Beaconsfield's "scientific frontier" to be taken up at the shortest notice.

Writing from Askabad on the 4th inst., the *Daily News* correspondent says the garrison consists of 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with ample ammunition and provisions:—

"The Tekké Turcomans are unarmed. Their horses are taken and the camels are left. The Tekké Turcomans generally appear dissatisfied with Russian rule. Another battalion has left for Sarakhs."

It is reported at Meshed that the Russians at Sarakhs use targets representing English soldiers for rifle practice.

EGYPT.—From Cairo we learn that a decree has been promulgated convoking the Chamber of Notables in extraordinary session, in order to obtain, in conformity with the Egyptian Organic Law, its consent to the issue of the guaranteed loan of £9,000,000:—

"The Khedive will arrive at Cairo on Sunday from Alexandria, and will open the session on Tuesday in person. This is the first time the Chamber of Notables has been convoked since the promulgation of the Organic Law in 1883."

Major-General Grenfell has telegraphed from Assouan that messengers from Gabra had reported that the Mahdi had died on the 29th ult. of smallpox.

Captain Chermside telegraphs that the rebels in great force attacked the suburbs of Kassala on June 15 and 16. After severe fighting they were repulsed by the garrison, who killed 3,000 of the rebels, and captured 1,000 oxen, 1,000 sheep, and 700 rifles. It is understood in Cairo that the British Government is in hopes of an arrangement being made with King John of Abyssinia for the relief of the Kassala garrison by Rasaloula, the Abyssinian General.

The *Daily News* prints a narrative which a correspondent at Dongola received from a messenger from Kassala—Hammid Ed Rees, sheikh, descendant of the Prophet, and cousin of Said Osman. He had been five months on the road from Kassala. He was taken prisoner at Shendy, but escaped, he tells us, in this way:—

"I was not well watched. Now my camel is 'quies kateer' (very good). He knew me well, I knew him well. I saw him feeding. I sprang on him. Off, off we went together before any one could stop us, for I knew him and he knew me. Away, away, away we went at a galloping pace. They fired shots after us, but did not hit us. They pursued for miles, but we laughed at them as we dashed the yellow pebbles aside. 'If it so pleases Allah,' I cried, 'you will see my face no more, not one of you. Ha! ha!' On, on, with rapid strides into the night. I came to the wells where the battle was—Abou Klea. We passed the skeletons grinning up at the moon, for it had now risen high. I had stopped for water; no one was near; all was silence. I was alone in the desert, free from my enemies, thanks to my good camel. I sped on bravely that night. As the sun rose I spied some Arabs on camels. They at once pursued, but I soon distanced them. At length I reached Korti. The people there were all in a state of alarm, expecting to be visited by dervishes, who they knew would carry off all that they had made out of the English when they were there."

Proceeding to Debbeh, he found the fort there unoccupied and the people very frightened of the approach of the dervishes.

"They said they had been plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks, as they returned from Aboudom, of everything—camels, goats, donkeys, sheep. As I journeyed on towards Ordee I found most of the villages deserted. There was no bleating of sheep or lowing of oxen. There were no oxen turning the sakyeh wheels: their creaking was no longer heard; their buckets were dry and empty; the ropes lay idle; crops there were waving, but who shall gather them? I rode silently through the groves. Here and there a few aged women were left to die. They were too feeble to walk, and the Bashi-Bazouks had plundered all the asses. At Handack I found a rich merchant. Him did I converse with. He would not depart, he said, till the Nile reached his markebs. If the Shagiehs or the Hassenyehs dared to molest him he would arm his hundred slaves and shoot them. He would not leave without taking all his stores. He had lost a house full of goods at El Obeid, another at Khartoum, and another at Berber, but this time the rebels should have his mansion empty, nor would there be any substance remaining in his dwelling-place. Many questions were put to me as to when the dervishes might be expected. At first people feared me, and I was cautious with them, but they explained that they wished for the English. Many emissaries from Mahomet Achmet had come to them and had threatened them with vengeance because they had supplied good things to the English. Alas! said they, we are a people to be pitied. We were robbed by the dervishes before, and by the Bashi-Bazouks afterwards, when they had driven away the dervishes, and now behold we shall suffer this second time. We have helped the English and they have left us to our fate. We are in great dread. It is not true that the Rashiff of Ambukol has had his head removed. Obeid is no longer in the hands of Mahomet Achmet. His power is broken on account of the cruelty of the dervishes. The power of Mahomet Achmet is melting away like the morning mist. Happy would it have been if you English had restored peace. Now, what will happen? There will be endless fighting, bloodshed, rapine, tribe warring against tribe, sheikh against sheikh."

The *Daily News* learns from Odessa that the dread disease called "the Siberian plague" has made its appearance in three different villages within the immediate district of the city. Among Russians cholera has comparatively slight terrors to those aroused by the presence of this disease, which is alike loathsome, fatal, and terribly contagious. The abnormally hot summer, such as has not been experienced during the last six years in the south of Russia, is propagating in an alarming degree many epidemics. The nights bring little or no relief from the heat of the day. The crops are being scorched for want of rain, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the harvest.

The remains have just been discovered of the son of Professor Bamberger, of Vienna University, who suddenly disappeared during a trip in the Alps about this time last summer, and had never been since heard of. At length, on the 2nd July this year, some tourists came upon the skull and other remains of a man on the Frauen-bachsgraben Ravine, at the foot of the Schneeberg. There were stopped teeth in the head, but no other sign of identification was discovered till Saturday, when other bones were found, and near them a notebook, with visiting cards, letters, and telegrams, placing the identity of the remains with the lost Richard Bamberger beyond all doubt. His notes show that he had abandoned his original intention of climbing the Rax Alpe, and had, without a guide, made the ascent of the Schneeberg on one of its most dangerous sides. He appears to have been surprised by night, and to have slipped and fallen over a precipice.

A Royal bankruptcy is threatened at Munich. King Ludwig's eccentricities were overlooked by his family and courtiers so long as he was not dunned by creditors. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"King Ludwig is now obliged to borrow to pay his debts, and he shows no disposition to leave off building castles. Out of seven on which he has been engaged only one is finished, and it was begun by his grandfather. A whole army of artisans are still busy at six others. Chiemsee surpasses the finest portions of Versailles, and its fountains excel all others in the world. It is in the Louis XIV. style. The other residences are Gothic or feudal. King Ludwig's inherited fortune was so vast that it was only within the last three years that he began to feel what his architectural and operatic fancies cost him. He patronised Wagner in the most extravagant manner; and when his Treasurer ventured to hint that the expense was too great, King Ludwig answered that his love for Wagnerian operas was not so costly as a Queen-consort would be. A year ago it was found impossible to go on without borrowing half a million sterling on the King's Civil List income, and guaranteed by the heirs to the hereditary estates. More money is wanted. The King's relatives are incensed at his having spent all they helped him to borrow, and creditors are clamorous. A Council of Regency is demanded. Prince Bismarck, wishing to bring South Germany into close union with North, is greatly interested in all this; and as Prince Hohenlohe, who recently went to Varzin, is a Bavarian and one of the few political men with whom King Ludwig deigns to converse, he will be able to give the Chancellor a sound opinion about him. When, some years ago, the King was studying the architecture of Versailles he was the guest of the German Ambassador, who pushed his complacency so far, because King Ludwig is a woman-hater, as to send Princess Hohenlohe away from Paris."

IRELAND.

It is announced that a knighthood will be conferred upon Mr. M'Vicar, the Mayor of Londonderry.

At the Fermanagh Assizes last week Mr. J. A. C. M'Causland, M.P. for county Donegal, was tried for forging and for uttering a letter purporting to have been written by the late Captain Barton. The letter, which was incontestably a forgery, directed that a sum of £12,000 should be paid to a third person; and Mr. M'Causland when he produced the letter said that he had received verbal directions as to the manner in which the sum was to be divided. The jury convicted the prisoner on the count of uttering the letter knowing it to be forged. The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Harrison) said he fully concurred in the verdict, and he sentenced the prisoner to six calendar months with hard labour.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who is at present in Dublin, has addressed a long letter to Lord Carnarvon expressing admiration of his upright policy and his generous purpose as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and welcoming his acceptance of the Irish Viceroyalty. He submits that if Lord Salisbury's Cabinet will undertake to restore to Ireland the control of her own interests as completely as it is enjoyed in the Colonies, he doubts if a single member would be sent from Ireland at the coming election who would not support that programme, and sustain the Administration which propounded it. But there is more than one Richard in the field. If Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain come to Ireland to study local institutions, he trusts they will receive prompt assistance in the investigation of those regular phenomena—Grand Jury Boards and Commissions—which are constructed on the principle that the wishes of the people count for nothing. But balancing the merits of Whig, Tory, and Radical, he would prefer a Conservative Government to undertake the work of Irish reform, a Land Purchase Act being by itself a half measure destined to end in disappointment. The restoration of Ireland's Legislature is, he says, the one specific to bring contentment to the Irish race at home and abroad.

From Carrick-on-Shannon it is reported that on Tuesday night the roof of Hatley Manor House, county Leitrim, the residence of Mr. Cecil C. B. Whyte, D.L., an extensive landowner in the neighbourhood, fell in and killed a nurse and two of Mr. Whyte's children. Two other children of Mr. Whyte were shockingly injured.

A Church Defence Committee, for the diocese of Rochester, consisting of thirty lay and clerical elected representatives to the Conference, has just been appointed, with Mr. G. R. Richardson (Greenwich), chairman, and Mr. G. H. F. Nye (Kennington), financial secretary to the Church Defence Institution, honorary secretary. The first meeting was held on Tuesday week, and it was resolved that, in view of the approaching general election, immediate steps should be taken to inform electors in the diocese of the true history and work of the Church of England.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The attendance of peers was larger than usual. Lord Harrowby, replying to Lord Sidmouth—whose absence from the recent Naval debate he regretted—stated that the officer appointed by the late Board of Admiralty to report upon the coast defences of the kingdom and the condition of the Naval Volunteer Corps, has presented a preliminary report, and would prepare a further and fuller statement. Lord Harrowby added that the First Lord would shortly make a statement on the subject of naval defences generally. No peer responded to the invitation of Lord Stanley of Alderley to discuss the misstatements issued under the sanction of various members of the late Government in the Financial Reform Almanack. Lord Beauchamp stated that, in the opinion of the Government, it would not be courteous toward the House of Commons if they were to appoint a Committee of Inquiry with regard to the means necessary for the protection of young girls, as the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was pending in the Lower House. He thought, too, that there would be no advantage from any further inquiry which was not on oath. Upon the motion for going into Committee on the Housing of the Working Classes (England) Bill, Lord Wemyss called attention to some proposals in the Bill which he thought objectionable, particularly those which permit the sale of public property for less than its value, and which depart from the ordinary law with regard to settled property, and he suggested that the sanitary clauses of the Bill should be passed this year, and the remainder be postponed. The House went into Committee after a few explanatory observations from the Prime Minister. Lord Bramwell renewed the discussion on the clause respecting the sale of the sites of disused prisons in London at low prices—to which he strongly objected. Lord Salisbury justified the clause, and pointed out that the State had in bygone times sanctioned the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of the poor for railways and other purposes, and thus had greatly conduced to overcrowding. The clause was agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee. The second reading of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill was taken, Lord Spencer at the same time giving notice that he would discuss some of the Ministerial proposals on the motion for going into Committee, and Lord Castletown promising to move some amendments in Committee. After the transaction of some further business, the House rose at a quarter past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

In this House, as well as the House of Lords, an opportunity was afforded of seeing an Oriental Prince, the Regent of Kolapore, who wears a very remarkable and conspicuous scarlet headdress trimmed with gold. A large number of questions which had been placed on the notice paper were very rapidly disposed of. Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to Mr. Hopwood, expressed approval of the vaccination of an infant lately born on board one of the ships which are used as small-pox hospitals. In answer to Captain Price, the First Lord of the Admiralty justified the statement lately made in Parliament by members of the Government with regard to the policy of the late Board of Admiralty in building torpedo boats for which they provided no fittings. Forty boats were ordered out of the Vote of Credit. As to the suggestion that they were to be engaged in the Baltic, the first boat was not to be delivered until the last week in September, and the last not until February, so that the boats would not be ready until a time when naval operations in the Baltic were impossible. The late Board, too, had decided to use them for the defence of home ports. At the same time, it had not provided torpedo gear. Lord George Hamilton stated that the Admiralty are at present well supplied with torpedoes. Lord Henry Lennox subsequently asked several questions on the subject of naval expenditure. Mr. John Morley made a series of inquiries as to the appointment of Mr. Charles Alderson as a Charity Commissioner, but the nomination was justified by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An announcement was made by Mr. Plunket, as Chief Commissioner of Works, to the effect that the National Portrait Gallery is about to be temporarily transferred to the Bethnal-green Museum, as there is no place available at South Kensington where it can be safely exhibited. The Home Secretary also stated that the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines would probably be presented during the autumn.

At the close of the questions, the Speaker read a letter he had received from Captain Gosset, Sergeant-at-Arms, asking the sanction of the Speaker to his retirement on the 30th September from his office. Captain Gosset's letter mentioned that the writer has been for more than forty-nine years in the service of the House of Commons, and every portion of it except that which signified the intention to retire was received with hearty cheers. The Sergeant-at-Arms was present. As soon as the letter had been read, Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved that it be taken into consideration on Thursday, which was unanimously agreed to. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, the new member for Aylesbury, was now in waiting at the bar, and, in obedience to the customary summons from the Speaker, came to the table, where the oath was administered by the clerk, with the formalities observed in the case of Jewish members.

The House spent the whole sitting in Committee of Supply, and dealt with a great number of the Irish Estimates, the remainder being reserved, at Mr. Parnell's suggestion, until Wednesday.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and, some amendments in it having been agreed to, it was passed. The report of amendments in the Housing of the Working Classes (England) Bill having been brought up, certain amendments were made in the measure on the motion of Lord Salisbury. The report was subsequently received, but not till Lord Bramwell, Lord Wemyss, and Lord Fortescue had again urged objections to certain provisions of the Bill. On the motion for going into Committee on the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, Lord Spencer suggested that the importance of the measure was much increased by the circumstance that, if the £5,000,000 which might be borrowed under it were taken up, it was sure to be followed by a Bill or Bills on the same lines. He did not believe the intention of the framers of the Bill was that there should be a general commutation of all rents in Ireland, as there had been of copyhold rents in this country. Neither was it intended that all the tenants of Ireland should become proprietors. The intention was to create a good class of farmer proprietors; but it was impossible not to see that there were two great difficulties connected with this attempt, one political and the other financial. There was the difficulty of bringing the State into the position of a landlord in Ireland, for it was to be feared that, if that country did not improve, there might hereafter be a strike against payment of the annuities due to the State. The financial difficulty was the danger of throwing burdens on the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Proper security ought to be taken for the repayment of the advances, and, therefore, he confessed that he saw great objection to an advance of the whole of the purchase-money. He thought that by advancing only two-thirds or three-fourths they would secure a more thrifty class of purchasers. The late Government in their Bill of last year proposed that, if the whole of the purchase-money were advanced, there should be a local guarantee. He knew that at present it would be difficult to obtain such a guarantee; but if local bodies of a new kind were hereafter formed in Ireland, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, there might not be such a difficulty in obtaining local guarantees for future loans. He apprehended that a new danger might arise from the long term allowed for repayment, and the low rate of interest on the advance. Twenty years' purchase was at the outside what owners could now obtain for land in Ireland. At that rate a tenant paying £100 a year rent could purchase his holding for £2,000. Under this Bill his repayment of the purchase would amount to £80 a year; his portion of rates would be £7 10s. His total annual payment would, therefore, be £87 10s. If he purchased at fifteen years' purchase his total annual payment would be £67 10s. Was there not the danger that such a condition of things would cause increased discontent among farmers who continued to be tenants? He admitted that, in the absence of a guarantee, the keeping back of one-fifth of the advance till a sum equal to it was repaid was, perhaps, as good security as the State could take from the purchaser; but he objected to the locking up of the surplus of the Disestablished Church funds for forty-nine years, during which time the country would lose the benefit of it. He was of opinion that one additional Land Commissioner would be sufficient, if he were a man who would command the confidence of all parties in Ireland. He, of course, admitted that it would be difficult to obtain such a person. He wished the Bill every success, but suggested that a great deal would depend on the way in which law and order were sustained in Ireland. Lord Salisbury avowed that there was much in this Bill calculated at first sight to strike one with astonishment, and perhaps with dismay; but it was the result of recommendations made three years ago by a Committee composed of able and impartial men, who knew Ireland well, and presided over by the late Lord Cairns. He acknowledged the fair spirit in which the provisions of the measure had been criticised by Lord Spencer, a noble Lord who had for some years filled a position in Ireland which lifted him above parties. The general feeling was that Lord Spencer had acted up to the dignity of that office. That he had shown in his Viceroyalty high and manly courage, and had been actuated by the fairest and most equitable intentions, was as much recognised on the Ministerial side of the House as it was on the Opposition benches. In speaking of local bodies for Ireland, Lord Spencer had guarded himself by saying that he alluded to such local bodies as might be established for the United Kingdom generally; but he ventured to think that it would be rash to conclude that Irish local bodies would be in sympathy with the State. Moreover, it had been found in England that localities resented having to pay for defaulters. As a consequence, the collection of Church rates became impossible. This was not a final measure; it was an experiment. It was not so much a remedy for evils as a means of ascertaining the mode in which they could be remedied. He entirely concurred with Lord Spencer that, if the Bill was to have a fair chance, the law must be firmly administered in Ireland. The discussion was continued by the Duke of Argyll, who concurred very generally with Lord Spencer as to the dangers of the Bill, and once more condemned the land legislation of the late Government, and by Lords Carlingford and Fitzgerald, who did not agree with him in that condemnation. Lord Ashbourne reviewed *seriatim* the objections which had been raised to several provisions of the Bill, and contended that if, as was generally admitted, this subject of purchase was one which must be dealt with, the Government had attempted its solution in a reasonable manner. He admitted that the terms upon which the State was to make advances were liberal; but he reminded their lordships that, though the Bill prepared by the late Government last year proposed liberal terms, it was found that there was no chance of its being accepted. He assured the House that the Government would do everything in their power to see that the provisions of the measure were efficiently carried out by competent and impartial men. The Bill was then passed through Committee without any material amendment.

On the motion for the third reading of the Tramways Order in Council (Ireland) Bill, Lord Redesdale moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a third time that day three months. On a division, the third reading was carried by 29 to 18. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. The Secretary for Scotland Bill was read a third time and passed, and, the other orders having been disposed of,

Their lordships rose at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Bourke, answering a question from Mr. Raikes, said there was no record at the Foreign Office of an offer to ransom General Gordon, but Lord Granville had authorised him to say that he received an offer from M. de Billing to rescue General Gordon for the sum of £50,000, which, after due consideration and inquiry, he had declined for weighty reasons. In answer to a question from Mr. J. W. Lowther, the Attorney-General intimated that it was his intention to bring in a Bill to remove the doubts as to the appointment of revising barristers. In answer to questions from Lord Hartington and others as to the course of business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the remaining Civil Service Estimates would be taken that day, the Queen's Colleges vote on Friday, and the remaining Army Estimates next Monday. On the motion to go into Committee on the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, Mr. Courtney moved as an amendment that the House cannot approve of a measure which removes an incentive to independence and fundamentally changes the principles of the Poor Law, under which pauperism has steadily diminished. In support of his amendment, Mr. Courtney, touching first on the Parliamentary history of the Bill, animadverted on the inconsistency of Sir C. Dilke and Sir H. James, who had originally opposed the proposal on principle, and, dealing with the statistics, while he agreed with the estimate that the number of persons affected by the Bill would be between 60,000 and 70,000, he argued that its principle was capable of indefinite extension, and he feared that these numbers would be greatly increased. He objected to the Bill because it would injuriously affect the position of the working classes, would diminish the incentives to prudence and thrift, and would retard the efforts to extinguish pauperism. Mr. C. S. Read seconded the resolution, characterising the Bill as a first step towards the extension of pauperism, and a fatal blow to benefit and sick clubs. Mr. Rathbone, while supporting the Bill, thought it better that the House should not be irretrievably committed to its principle, and suggested that it should be passed for a couple of years, when a searching inquiry could be made. Dr. Farquharson also spoke in the same sense. Mr. Bryce strongly opposed the Bill as an anti-Radical measure, which would lead to a lax administration of the Poor Law, and would in time be extended to the enfranchisement of persons receiving out-door and in-door relief. He pointed out also that it gave representation without taxation, and for the first time conferred political power on the pensioner of the State. Sir F. Milner regretted that Mr. Chamberlain's unscrupulous speeches had prevented the question from being discussed in an impartial manner, and Sir G. Goldney supported the Bill. Mr. Halsey cordially supported the Bill, and argued that the receipt of medical relief was not pauperism; and Mr. Heneage also spoke for the Bill on the same grounds. Mr. J. G. Talbot opposed the Bill, and Mr. Davey, Mr. D. Grant, and Lord Emlyn supported it. Sir H. James maintained that, though the point was a small one when the Redistribution Bill was before the House, it had now become a burning question, and it had taken such a hold of the constituencies that it was expedient to get rid of it as soon as possible. Mr. Pell protested against the question being decided by considerations of expediency, and repeated his objections to the Bill as tending to a lax administration of the Poor Law, and the injury of benefit clubs. Mr. C. Lewis also animadverted on the expediency doctrines by which the Bill was supported on both sides, and drew a picture of alarming results which must follow from the continuation of a Conservative Government in office, if the different institutions of the country were to be put up to a Dutch auction. Mr. A. J. Balfour, however, agreed with the late Attorney-General that the sooner the question was got out of the way the better, and, replying to various objections, he pointed out that to give relief in order to disqualify a man would be a corrupt practice, and that the State already provided education and other primary necessaries for the poor man. When the House had granted the case of Ireland, it was impossible, he argued, logically to resist the extension of the principle to England, and the result of retaining this disqualification would not be to foster thrift. The harm had been done already, and it was of no value to continue machinery which had become useless. Mr. Chamberlain protested that he was still unable to understand Mr. Balfour's reasons for the Conservative conversion, and characterised the Bill as an electioneering move. Mr. J. Lowther explained that he intended to vote for the Bill, having informed himself more fully as to the working of this disqualification. Mr. Collings spoke at length in favour of the Bill, as did Mr. Labouchere, who indulged in some strictures on the pliability of Conservative Governments in a minority, upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that if these two gentlemen were in favour of the Bill, as they professed to be, they ought to be glad to assist in passing it instead of trying to talk it out. At this period of the session, if the Bill was to become law, the House ought to go into Committee at once. After this Mr. Courtney's amendment was negatived by 226 to 22.

The House then went into Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House was in Committee of Supply all the afternoon, and made further progress with the Irish Estimates. On the vote for criminal prosecutions, &c., Mr. Sexton, Mr. Deasy, Mr. P. J. Power, and other Irish members repeated their complaints of the administration of criminal justice, and the Attorney-General, in replying, took occasion to eulogise warmly the conduct of judges and juries, and to condemn the practice, which he believed no official in his position had ever resorted to, of offering bribes or threats to obtain evidence. On the vote for the Land Commission there were the usual criticisms on the action of the Sub-Commissioners, and complaints were also made of the ineffective working of the labourers' cottages clauses. The remaining votes were postponed until yesterday (Friday). The Labourers' (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was committed *pro formâ*, and several other Bills were forwarded a stage. On the adjournment of the House the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to the Lord Mayor, said that no official information had been received of the death of the Mahdi, and though there had been news of a defeat of the Arabs at Kassala there was no information as to the number slaughtered.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Mount-Temple moved the second reading of the River Thames (No. 2) Bill. Lord Bury and other noble lords, while not opposing the second reading, stated their opinion that, in justice to riparian owners, the Bill must be amended in Committee. The Bill was read a second time. On the motion for going into Committee on the Submarine Telegraph Cables Bill, Lord Tweeddale observed that petitions which had been presented to their lordships' House showed that the owners of the telegraph cables thought this Bill would be injurious to them, though its avowed object was the protection of their interests. He hoped that by amendments in Committee the objections of the petitioners would be removed. The Bill then passed through Committee, with amendments. The Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Bill and the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed. On the report of amendments in the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, Lord Ashbourne proposed some amendments in details of the measure which he had prepared with the object of giving effect to suggestions which had been made to him in their Lordships' House and out of it. The amendments were agreed to and the report was received. The Duke of Richmond, in reply to Lord Sidmouth, stated that Her Majesty's Government could not depart from established policy by constructing harbours for protection against shipwreck. The question of making loans for the construction of such harbours was a different matter, and it was under consideration.

Their Lordships rose at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Bourke, answering a question from Sir W. Barttelot, said that a telegram had been received from Brigadier-General Grenfell to the effect that the rumour of the death of the Mahdi was very generally credited on the Nile, and a sheikh had spoken of attending his funeral. The letter of the Sergeant-at-Arms announcing his desire to retire from his post having been read at the table, the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a graceful tribute to the long services of the Sergeant, and to the dignity, firmness, and courtesy which had gained for him the personal regard and esteem of every member of the House. He moved that the Speaker be directed to acquaint the Sergeant with the just sense which the House entertains of the exemplary manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Sir W. Harcourt seconded the resolution, and Mr. Parnell, on behalf of the Irish members, bore testimony to the uniform kindness and courtesy of Mr. Gosset, who, he said, by reason of sitting so long near the Irish quarter of the House, had become largely imbued with their humour and amiability, and might be said to have grown to be *Hibernior Hibernis ipsis*. The resolution was carried *nem. con.* On the report of the Medical Relief Disqualification Bill, Mr. Collings moved a clause including in the terms "medical and surgical assistance" all matters and things supplied by or on the recommendation of the medical officer, and maintained that, if the Government refused to accept it, they would be violating the undertaking they had given to take up his Bill. Mr. A. Balfour, however, pointed out that the Government Bill in this particular followed the line of Mr. Collings's Bill and of Mr. Davey's clause, which it was said at the time would remove the gross injustice, and he was at a loss to understand how the words "medical and surgical assistance" could have changed their meaning in so short an interval. He supported the Bill as it stood, because it drew an intelligible line, which was thoroughly understood in the administration of the Poor Law, and was consistent with the practice of our large hospitals. If the House forced the clause on them, the Government, he said, would no longer be responsible for any accident which might happen to the Bill. Sir W. Harcourt, in supporting the clause, said he had only just been made aware that the terms "medical and surgical assistance" did not include what was known as medical comforts, but without such an extension the concession which had been made would be useless. Mr. Heneage, Mr. E. Clarke, and Mr. Alderman Cotton supported the clause; and Mr. Pell said he would not vote against it, though he thought the whole Bill a mistake. On a division the clause was carried by 180 to 130. The result was received with much cheering from the Opposition benches, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, in accordance with Mr. Balfour's statement, that the Government would no longer be responsible for the Bill. Sir W. Harcourt thereupon said the Bill became the property of the majority, and suggested that it should be read a third time at once, and Mr. Collings made a motion to that effect, which however, the Speaker said could not be done without general assent. Mr. Orr Ewing then moved the recommittal of the Bill in order to move the omission of Scotland. This was done, but after a long discussion the Committee declined to omit Scotland by 125 to 30. Mr. J. Collings moved that the Bill be read a third time, but there being a cry of "No" from the Ministerial side, the Speaker declined to put the question in the absence of general consent. Mr. Collings then fixed the third reading for Friday, and after a heated and somewhat confused conversation, in which the Government was pressed to give precedence to the Bill, which they pointed out could not be done, and to state whether they would oppose its further progress, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to do until he had consulted his colleagues, it was finally arranged that the Bill should be taken on Friday, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should make a statement at half-past four o'clock. On going into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Arnold moved a resolution deprecating the proposed exemption of lands held in mortmain from the tax on corporate property in lieu of death duties, and argued that such land should be more heavily taxed than other land. Mr. Childers, who approved getting rid of the tenure of land by corporations, sympathised with the motion, but pointed out that it was not an amendment to the Bill, inasmuch as the Bill did not exempt the real property of corporations from taxation any more than their personal property. Mr. Hubbard, while accepting the maxims of political economy enunciated by Mr. Arnold, denied that the provisions of the Bill were opposed to those principles; and Mr. Shield, in supporting the motion, advocated an enlargement of the scope of the Bill and a reduction in the rate of the taxation. Sir J. Mowbray vindicated the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in dealing with their property, and

Sir S. WATERLOW having spoken against the notion the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who would be sorry to see corporations excluded from the possession of real property, failed to see the relevancy of the motion, which, he said, he should be prepared to deal with at the proper time. On a division the motion was negatived by 94 to 38. Mr. LABOUCHERE, who was precluded by the rules of the House from moving a resolution of which he had given notice, called attention to the over-taxation of the poor as compared with the rich, and advocated increased imposts on land, the assimilation of the death duties on real estate with those on personal estate, and a progressive income-tax and succession duties. The House then went into Committee, and the clauses were discussed and agreed to.

The Revising Barristers Bill and the Evidence by Commission Bill were read a second time.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord John Manners has formulated the amendments which he will ask the House of Commons to adopt when the Sixpenny Telegrams Bill of the late Government gets into Committee. They are as follows: "(1) The charges for the transmission of written telegrams throughout the United Kingdom shall uniformly, and without regard to distance, be at a rate not exceeding sixpence for the first three words of each telegram, or for each telegram of less than three words, and not exceeding one halfpenny for each additional word. (2) The names and addresses of the senders and receivers of written telegrams shall not be counted as part of the words for which payment shall be required."

In acknowledging a resolution of approval and confidence from the Luton Conservative Club, Lord Salisbury says it is a matter of great satisfaction to him that throughout the country there is a general disposition to support the Conservative Government in the very difficult position they are in, and he is of opinion that if the Conservative party will, during the autumn, work steadily and energetically, the forthcoming general election will result in a large increase in the numbers of member of Parliament who adhere to the party to which he has the honour to belong.

In the division in the House of Commons on Thursday night on the amendment by Mr. Collings, the minority consisted mainly of Conservatives, including all the members of the Government present, and a few Liberal members. In the majority in favour of the amendment were Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and the other leaders of the Opposition present. Mr. Parnell and about twenty members of the Irish party voted in the Liberal Lobby. Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Pell, and several other Conservative members left the House before the division was taken. Mr. Courteney did the same. It is understood that the Government will take up a neutral attitude with regard to the Bill in its future stages.

At the Reform Club on Saturday night a banquet was given by the members to Sir Charles Dilke, who has belonged to the Club for many years. The last entertainment given by the Political Committee was to Mr. Campbell Bannerman upon his acceptance of the post of Chief Secretary. Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P., who presided, in proposing the health of their guest, stated that he had watched the career of Sir Charles Dilke from the time he entered the House, as it was a singular fact that they both entered Parliament at the same time. He freely admitted, however, that there were some sentiments of Sir Charles's with which he (the Chairman) did not quite agree, because they were somewhat in advance of his own. If the new electors were only informed of the truth of the history of both parties there could be little doubt as to which side they would give their alliance, for nine-tenths of the measures which had rendered the people happier and better, and had carried light and happiness into their homes, had been the work of the Liberal party, always consistently opposed by the Tory party. Those things needed to be brought out in some form that would satisfy the new voters, who, if they took stock of the position and were guided in their votes by the true historical state of the case, were certain to give the Liberal party a substantial majority at the coming election. The chairman then proposed the health of their guest, again alluding to his great ability and his devotion to the Liberal cause. Sir CHARLES DILKE said, in the course of his reply: "It is now just a year ago that I found myself called upon by Mr. Gladstone to help to put our redistribution scheme into the form of a Bill. Public opinion and the necessities of the country demanded a large measure, but there was every reason to anticipate that personal interests would strive to reject such a measure, or to minimise it as much a possible, and the Parliamentary chart of former years was thickly dotted with the wrecks of Governments cast away upon the shoals of redistribution." He then gave an outline of the history and of the provisions of the Act, and said: "The only personal remark upon the transfer of power effected by the Bill which I will make is that it has greatly increased the Parliamentary weight of four parts of the United Kingdom which contain a large share of the intelligence and enterprise of the country—I mean the metropolis, the South of Scotland, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the county of Lancashire. One of the most amusing historical facts connected with English representation has to do with this last county which I have named. How strange it seems now to think of the days when Sussex was the iron county and Lancashire was a sort of of Sleepy Hollow! I once saw it stated in a little journal which deals with antiquarian matters that for five whole reigns the Sheriffs of Lancashire reported that there were in the whole county of Lancashire no cities or boroughs which were wealthy enough to afford the cost of 2s. a day which was then involved by representation in Parliament. It is a well-known saying that England can never be ruined except by Parliament, but I think it is as just to say that it never can be saved except by Parliament, and that measures such as these, which by universal admission and consent will greatly strengthen the representative institutions of the country, must give fresh motive force to Parliament to successfully undertake reforms with which hitherto it has lacked the strength to deal. Our measures have been larger than the measures of 1832; some of us would have liked to go farther still. I should be glad to see a Supplementary Reform Bill which would greatly simplify the registration system of the country, as was proposed on a Committee on which I served as long ago as 1869. Many of us agree that the two years' residence which on the average is required before a man can get upon the register is a monstrous absurdity. But the supplementary reforms of the next few years will be small by the side of the immense reform that has been carried, and our power to obtain further reform has been immensely increased by it. The largest of the changes that remain for immediate accomplishment are those which have to do with freeing Parliament from the weight and complexity of many affairs which would be better handled in the localities with which they have to do, and devolution and decentralisation must now be the order of the day."

Mr. PLUNKET, M.P., was on Wednesday present at the annual dinner of the Beaconsfield Conservative Working Men's Association at Margate, and in replying to the toast of "The Conservative Cause," said the cause was to maintain as best they could the old institutions of the country, which they all prized and revered. Their object was to weld together all classes of the community without attempting to make party capital out of the transaction, and without attempting to excite those ideas which set class against class. They desired to procure for themselves and for the country all the benefits and advantages which had been handed to them by their great predecessors, and he believed that the feeling of the country was at their back. Having strongly recommended Colonel King-Harman to their support he said that things just at the present moment were going very smoothly with the Conservative party not only because they were in office but because the bye-elections and every other incident tended to prove that at the general election there would be a substantial Conservative majority. They would then hold office and exercise power as the representative of Conservative feeling, which was daily growing stronger. There had been a great many bye-elections of late, and in every one there had been a growing popularity in favour of the Conservative candidate. Another result which seemed to have greatly surprised and disconcerted the party wirepullers was the great success which had attended Lord Salisbury's Government up to the present. The Liberal leaders were never tired of telling the people that their opponents were a set of political impostors, and that they could never conduct the serious business of the country. He had some doubts at first whether Lord Salisbury should have undertaken the formation of a Government; but he did so, and what had happened? What had looked like a hopeless task had succeeded. Why, it was only just a month ago since the new Ministers went down to receive their seals of office from her Majesty, and since then they had had to seek re-election of their constituents, and yet they had managed not only to finish very nearly all the voting of the estimates, to say nothing of setting right some serious errors in the finances of their predecessors, but they seemed to be in a fair way of carrying a considerable number of really useful measures for the benefit of the people of this country. Turning to foreign affairs, he said a great calm seemed to have settled down in regard to all our foreign relations. It was, of course, too soon to speak of the results of the negotiations about the Central Asian question, and no doubt there must be much anxiety upon that most difficult and delicate problem; but at all events it was plain from all the newspapers published in every foreign capital that the first impressions produced by the action of the new Government had been most favourable, and its effect seemed already to have shown itself in a rapid solution, if they could trust to newspaper reports, of the apparently hopeless problem of Egyptian finance. Together with that comparative calm abroad, there had come a feeling of tranquillity and repose at home, and men in England did not wake up every morning expecting to read of some new complication, some new humiliation for their country. Unless some unforeseen disaster befel them they would meet the general election with a clear and growing popularity, and the great mass of the people of the country would be ready and desirous to give them the trial they deserved. The main reason why he heartily desired to see returned at the next general election a strong and decided Conservative Government was that he honestly believed it would result in this, that we should have the best guarantee for the maintenance of a firm and honourable administration of all the critical interests of this great empire both at home and abroad.

Mr. MARRIOTT, Q.C., Judge Advocate-General, addressing a meeting at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, on Wednesday evening, alluding to the extension of the franchise, denied that the 2,000,000 of new voters could honestly be said to have gained their rights from the Liberal party alone. Such a statement was only a half truth. Both parties had combined to give household sufferage to the country, and to each was the agricultural labourer equally indebted. The present Government during its brief term of office had already gained the respect of Europe and showed a marked disposition to promote benefical legislation, such as the Medical Relief Disqualification Bill and the proposal with reference to the housing of the poor. Mr. DIXON HARTLAND, M.P., also spoke, attributing the defeat of the late Government to the disgust of Mr. Gladstone's followers at his policy. The present Government had already shown an aptitude for work, and never had such satisfactory progress been made in the House of Commons as during the past three weeks.

Mr. J. MORLEY, M.P., on Wednesday presided over a conference of Liberal associations and clubs held at Colchester, and in the course of the speech in which he opened the business he referred to recent proceedings of the Government as showing that Ministers had not the courage of their own opinions, but the courage of other people's opinions. He looked to the agricultural voters to supply a want much needed at present—namely, ballast in our political life. Among the resolutions was one of confidence in Mr. Gladstone as the trusted leader of the Liberal party, and this was carried with hearty cheers.

Addressing a meeting held at Colchester on Wednesday night in connection with the opening of the Colchester and Essex Liberal Club, Mr. TREVELYAN, M.P., said England was now ruled by Lord Salisbury, whose own political existence depended on the breath of Mr. Parnell. The Tory Cabinet were in close alliance with the Nationalist members. There was nothing in itself dishonourable in such a political alliance if the terms were honourable. The Liberal party had done their duty by Ireland. They had abolished the Irish Church and passed two Acts which successfully remedied the evils of the land system, in addition to other minor measures. They were also prepared to carry out additional reforms. They were eager to abolish grand juries, and to give to the Irish people the control of their own local business in the rural districts, by enlarging the restricted municipal suffrage, and to make municipal government a reality instead of an illusion in the towns. Personally he was prepared to recommend the Liberal party to take measures for giving the Irish people the absolute control of their own education—high, middle, and elementary—and he firmly believed that when the case was fully before them, the Liberal party would enter warmly into the undertaking. These were honourable terms of alliance, and he was not ashamed to state them. Could that be said of the terms by which Lord Salisbury had secured the Irish support? What were the methods by which the Conservatives secured the support of the Nationalist party? They were mainly two. Before they entered office the Conservatives assisted the Parnellites in obstructing the business of the Government, and in weakening the authority of the Speaker, and, since they had been in office, they had conciliated the Parnellites by throwing over Lord Spencer. He did not speak of the constant and vexatious obstruction by which the Fourth Party assisted the Parnellites to render the hour and a half of question-time the standing scandal of Parliament. His charge was much more definite, and was absolutely unanswerable. In order effectually to resist the closure the Parnellites required forty votes, and they themselves mustered only thirty. In order to make up the number a dozen Conservative members went with the Parnellites, led by the Conservative whip and Conservative ex-Solicitor-General, and those two gentlemen had, on the occasion of Lord Salisbury's entrance into office, been made both of them peers and one of them Lord Chancellor of England. The honour and efficiency of the House of Commons and the authority of the chair, the position of the eminent man who filled it, were the price at which, before they were in office, the Conservatives purchased the Nationalists' support, but it was a trifle to what they had paid for it since. On the two occasions on which Lord Randolph Churchill had addressed the House as a Minister on Irish affairs he had gone out of his way to repudiate Lord Spencer amid the ringing and vociferous cheers of the Parnellites, and, he (the speaker) was glad to think, the significant silence of his own party; but silence was not enough, and the fact that the Secretary for India and the Solicitor-General, speaking successively for the Treasury Bench, had thrown over to the mercy of his opponents the reputation of the late Viceroy unrebuked, and without remonstrance from their own followers, was an indelible disgrace to the Tory Government and to the Tory party. Those were the relations most dishonourable to the Government of this country, between the Parnellites and the Ministry, and the discredit would be transferred from the Government to the country itself if, at the next general election, the constituencies endorsed the conduct of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gorst. If at the next election the Liberals did not obtain a strong majority, no Ministry would be possible except a Conservative one, at the beck and call of Mr. Parnell.

Sir FARRER HERSCHELL, M.P., Q.C., ex-Solicitor-General, speaking at the opening of a new Liberal club in Park-street, Croydon, said he did not think Liberals need be depressed at the present time. Although the Conservatives were in office they were not in power; but after five years of promises the country would be glad now to see some of their performances. The country used to be told that the only way of dealing with Russia was in a spirit of uncompromising firmness, and that the moment Lord Salisbury was in power and assumed this attitude they should hear no more of Russian advances. But, strange to say, we had had a Conservative Government in office a month, and though Lord Salisbury had put on his most uncompromising demeanour we were all disquieted by news that the Russians had advanced and were taking possession of places which they had been told could not be touched if they were only confronted by the iron message of Lord Salisbury. Foot-and-mouth disease, which had been put down to a wicked Liberal Government, had also reappeared. In their dealings with Ireland the present Government were doing that which they would fiercely have condemned had it been done by their opponents, and had entered into an open alliance with the Irish party, which was very dangerous to the Constitution they boasted to uphold. He regarded with uneasiness the ark of the Constitution in the joint keeping of Conservatives and Parnellites. The Medical Relief Disqualification Bill showed, however, that Conservatives could openly carry out the programme which they had previously opposed. They did it, they said, because, if they did not, people might be induced to think they were in the wrong; but the real reason was much more obvious; we were close on an election, and in that they would find the real explanation of the action of Government in the matter. He was not particularly anxious to see Radical measures passed by Conservatives. He would rather they should be passed by those who had advocated them. If only for the sake of morality and decency in public life, the present state of Parliamentary affairs would show how an Opposition should behave, and this would be a good lesson for the Conservative party to learn in view of their probable return to Opposition after the general election. Speaking of measures of importance for the future, Sir Farrer advocated an extension of local self-government throughout the country, by which the time of Parliament would be spared and local affairs better administered.

Sir C. DILKE, speaking at a meeting of the Radical electors of the Ealing division of Middlesex held in the Chiswick Vestry Hall for the purpose of adopting Dr. W. B. Gordon Hogg as the Radical candidate for the Ealing Division, remarked that the views of the Tory democratic party were pretty well known, and inasmuch as they would appear to be taken entirely from Radical principles, he could not consider it a matter of regret that such views should begin to prevail. He most sincerely deplored the circumstances under which the best of leaders, Sir Stafford Northcote, had been hustled aside. He was willing to support measures acceptable to Ireland, and which would tend to the development of the Irish nation, but he thought one should hesitate before according support to a policy which would upset the principles under which criminal law had been administered in that country. He should rejoice exceedingly to hear a frank declaration of the Ministerial policy with regard to Ireland. That which purported to be a declaration of policy was certainly not matter for rejoicing. There were two distinct voices heard in the Conservative party with regard to Irish matters, and those two voices appeared to be in very remarkable conflict. He hoped the Tory policy would not prove a policy of money bribes. (A Voice: What is the Liberal policy?) The Liberal policy with regard to Ireland would be the concession to that country of that measure of local government which could be offered consistently with due regard to the welfare of the Irish people. The Tory organs were boasting of the expeditious manner in which public business was now being conducted, but he urged that the reason of such expedition was really that the present Opposition disdained to employ the tactics of the Conservatives, and call obstruction to their aid. Although public business was proceeding in this rapid way he still found that the Conservatives blocked really Liberal Bills. They had blocked such measures, for instance, as the Bill which would allow working men's clubs to obtain registration, as also a Bill upon the subject of the London livery companies. There were two voices in the Conservative party also on many other public questions, as for instance the appointment of a Royal Commission in connection with the depression of trade. The two voices were again distinctly heard in a marked degree with regard to Egyptian policy. Lord R. Churchill had honestly declared that he believed that the present Khedive was the author of the massacres at Alexandria, where so many British subjects were slaughtered. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury had said that the present Khedive had throughout shown himself loyal and steadfast to England, and to him we were bound by every consideration of honour. He (Sir Charles Dilke) fully believed the Conservative party up to the time of the election would carry out the Liberal policy. They would certainly do so in Egypt and in Afghanistan. No departure from that policy would be seen in their dealing with the frontier of Afghanistan. In carrying out this policy he felt assured that they would be met with considerable hindrance and difficulty by the violent language which had been used by certain prominent leaders of the Conservative party. The present Government had not been able to formulate anything new in the direction of taxation, but he could not help feeling somewhat alarmed at the manner in which they appeared likely to deal with the subject in the future. It was, however, one of the few subjects upon which they had made a declaration. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had declared that the tea duty was a moderate one. He (Sir Charles Dilke) could prove it to be a duty equivalent to 50 per cent., and therefore a very immoderate duty. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had shown a desire to increase the tea duty, and this he thought would be a very great calamity. If we turned to the future beyond the next few weeks, there was general agreement among all Liberals as to the questions which were pressing for solution at the present time. Local government as regards London would speedily be dealt with. The Liberal scheme would revive the old English hundred-mote in the form of the district council, and the shire-mote the county council. Dwellings of the poor, temperance reform, taxation reform, rating reform, and all the great social questions which had to do with the welfare of the people would not fail to receive adequate attention in their hands.

Mr. ALBERT GREY, M.P., speaking at Walker, near Newcastle, on Monday night, said the fault of the present system was over-centralisation. What we wanted was decentralisation in local affairs, and centralisation only in matters of Imperial interest. There should be in each district a local board, transacting all the local affairs of that district, superintended and controlled by a representative county court, to which should be entrusted many of the powers now exercised by the Local Government Board at Whitehall. Upon the character of the measure of local government which we are prepared to give to Ireland most of the discussions in the next Parliament will turn. He would never recognise that the Irish and English were two distinct peoples, and that any act of the Administration based on the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, in which both England and Ireland were represented, was to be resented as the interference of an alien authority. He could not favour the proposed establishment of a National Council in Ireland, believing that such a council would eventually lead to the return of Grattan's Parliament of College-green. Mr. Grey also spoke in favour of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

After distributing the prizes on Wednesday on board the *Conway* training ship in the Mersey, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, attended the annual inspection of the Liverpool Artillery Naval Volunteers on board Her Majesty's ship *Eagle*, and after the corps had gone through various evolutions under Lieutenant Lambert, he briefly addressed them. For some time past, he said, the naval defences of the great ports of the United Kingdom had been under the close attention of the Admiralty, and both the late and the present Board had arrived at the conclusion that in future they must largely rely on local effort in the various localities to co-operate with the naval and military forces of the Crown should there be any immediate danger. In that case they had to consider how they should treat these bodies, who had shown efficiency, and who were known as the Volunteer Naval Artillery, and they had decided that to encourage them in their duty and to increase their efficiency they ought to give some pecuniary aid. Therefore, he had the pleasure of announcing that it was the intention of the Government to grant this aid in all probability in the shape of a capitation rate to the Naval Volunteers. Of course, if the Government offered such aid, they must accompany it with conditions to ensure increased efficiency and to take care also that these Volunteer forces, if they ever were required in an emergency, would be available for service. Consequently, the conditions which would attend the capitation grant would prescribe how far men could be accepted in the ranks.

Without specifying the nature of those conditions, he thought he might rely on the patriotic spirit which had been displayed by the Naval Volunteers in Liverpool and elsewhere, and feel sure that whatever reasonable conditions the Government might consider necessary would be cheerfully responded to by the forces to whom they were applied.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded to the Press for publication the following letter, an extract from which was read by Lord Hartington during the Irish debate in the House of Commons yesterday week:—"1, *Richmond-terrace, July* 17.—My dear Hartington,—I hope that, perhaps, in speaking to-night on Mr. Parnell's motion you may be able on my behalf to express my deep sense of the debt which we all owe to Spencer for the courage with which he stood in the breach three years ago, and for the greatest service to criminal justice and to the security of life ever rendered in Ireland, for the calm with which he has borne alike the imputations cast from one side on his first assumption of office, and the late and less disguised attacks of the other; finally, for an administration of the powers of government perhaps the most even-handed and intelligent in the annals of Ireland. I also gratefully remember his desire to mitigate the severity of the Crimes Bill by the omission of one of its most stringent provisions, as well as the extraordinary manner in which that desire was frustrated. I am convinced that his name will stand in the very highest rank of the long roll of the Viceroys of Ireland, and that coming generations will know how to separate his personal action from the difficulties and defects of the system which he was called to administer in most arduous times. As I believe I am expressing your own sentiments, it will be, I hope, no great burden which I seek to impose upon you in asking you to make the briefest possible reference to mine.—Sincerely yours, W. E. Gladstone."

A great deal of legislation (says the *Law Times*) seems required to make the legal hours of polling extend from "eight o'clock in the forenoon" till "eight o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and no longer." Seven years have seen three Acts of Parliament on the subject. By the first, the Parliamentary Elections (Metropolis) Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict. c. 4), these hours of polling in the Parliamentary elections of the ten metropolitan boroughs of that day were sanctioned. By the second, the Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vict. c. 34), they were extended to specified Parliamentary and municipal elections; to the former if the number of registered electors in a borough exceeded 3,000; to the latter if a councillor, commissioner of police, auditor, or revising assessor was to be elected in any municipal borough within the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. c. 50), "where the whole or part of the area of such borough is co-extensive with, or included in, the area of a Parliamentary borough with such number of registered electors as above," *i.e.*, 3,000 again. By the third, of the present session, which is the Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, 1885 (48 Vict. c. 10), the former Acts are to vanish, "without prejudice to anything previously done in pursuance thereof," at the end of this present Parliament, when the Act of 1885 is to come into force. The same hours of polling are now to be legalised "at every Parliamentary and every municipal election" within the purview of the statute. And a Parliamentary election is to mean "an election for a county, city, borough, place, or combination of counties, cities, boroughs, and places (not being any university or universities) which returns any knight of the shire or member to serve in Parliament, and where the same is divided for the purposes of such return, is to include an election for such division." The definition of a municipal election is not so wide. In England it is to mean "an election of a councillor, commissioner of police, or auditor, in any municipal borough, or in any ward thereof." The day seems to be drawing near when one may say without reservation that the hours of polling are neither more nor less than 12.—*Law Times.*

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY: A RETROSPECT.

It may be an advantage to the Liberals to go to the country with a clear interval of several months between their failures and the election. The fate of Ministries of recent times seems to prove that any party which has been in power for five years or more has lived quite as long as the people desired. The nation by that time has had enough of it, and "wants a change." It will not be the fault of the late Ministry if a large share of the odium of increased taxation is not dexterously transferred to Conservative shoulders. Mr. Gladstone has once or twice indicated that this will be his line, and we should recommend our friends not to take it for granted that he will not be successful in it. He is, justly or not, a great authority upon finance, and his word alone is received as a sort of revelation. It is true enough, as public records show, that the taxes invariably increase under his rule, but there is generally a "surplus," at least upon paper, and it is always produced by increasing the income tax. This is the great secret of the "magic" of his finance. He lost no time, on coming into office in 1880, in bringing forward a "Supplementary Budget," putting on the inevitable penny, and thus making his mind easy about the surplus for the following year. Sometimes he adds fourpence, as he did in 1859—but, until now, there has been a surplus to boast of, and people have gone about saying, "How very wonderful it is that Mr. Gladstone always gets one." In reality, it is not genius, but the extra penny that does it. Yet, despite every contrivance that experience and ingenuity could suggest, the Gladstone Government provided for the people in 1885-86 a deficit of £15,000,000, an ordinary expenditure of £88,000,000, and a total expenditure of £100,000,000. This is the great financial exploit of the men who talk of "honouring" Cobden by going once a year to eat and drink in his name. Mr. Bright has already repudiated them as violators of the moral law. Still more emphatic would be the language applied to them by Mr. Cobden, if he could return to see how his name has been abused and his principles burlesqued. Now the most vigorous attempts will be made by the Radicals to deceive the public concerning their management of the finances, and to cast the responsibility for it upon Lord Salisbury's Government, which will have the burden of providing for the debts of their predecessors. The impossibility of making this provision by ordinary means is one of the causes which led to the stampede of the Gladstone Ministry. The income-tax cannot be depended upon to do everything. The sources of our revenue are singularly inelastic compared with other countries, and the inventive powers of the late Cabinet could devise nothing more brilliant, in the way of exceptional imposts, than an additional duty on spirits, and a tax on beer. That was the last crowning product of "all the talents," and it did more harm to the Government in twenty-four hours than their costly and suicidal blunders abroad had done in years. The orators will go about telling the working men that Mr. Gladstone inherited his financial difficulties, but they will not be able to say that he was driven by the evil genius of Lord Beaconsfield to levy a tax upon beer. Failing that plea, a totally new ground of defence will be requisite, and some supporters of Mr. Gladstone have luckily hit upon something that seems likely to answer the purpose. They have discovered that the Gladstone wars and extravagant expenditure are to be traced simply to the "irony of Providence." Sustained by this conviction, they propose to win the next election, as they did the last, by staking everything on his name. Sir William Harcourt was naturally the first in the field. He told a meeting that they proposed to place "upon that honoured head, which the Tories have defamed, insulted, and reviled, the worthy crown of final victory." This is the same man, strange to say, who insulted and reviled Mr. Gladstone through an entire session, who taunted him with holding office merely by virtue of a "blustering majority," and who never ceased to throw dust at that "honoured head" until he was silenced by another good place. Such is the lofty standard of principle and good faith by which Sir William Harcourt is guided. He is prepared now, he gives us to understand, to nail the flag to the masthead—an exhibition he is never tired of repeating; and he added, "We shall fight it out for the old cause and the old man." Politics are thus reduced to the simplest elements. When inconvenient questions are put, such as—what are your principles? what policy do you advocate? what course do you intend to pursue? the answer is so easy that any child might repeat it: the Same Old Man. With a packet of these cards in his pocket, no Liberal candidate need fear failure. Say nothing about the Irish Coercion Bills, about the Transvaal, about Egypt, about Gordon, about the hundred millions, about the beer tax, about anything that has taken place since 1880. Foreign policy is a thing of nought. "The truth is," another Cabinet Minister has recently told us, "that when you talk to a hard-working Scotchman or Welshman or Englishman about Merv and Cyprus, and the necessity of keeping the Germans out of Africa, and the necessity of keeping Russia out of Asia Minor, and of the necessity of keeping the Bulgarians out of Macedonia, with the view of making him a Conservative, you are talking to him about matters for which he cares very little." This is the ground upon which the Radicals are now building. The people know little about our foreign relations, and care less. Mr. Gladstone himself has stated that as a great fact with which the modern statesman has to deal. We do not undertake to challenge it, but it must not be allowed to prevail just now. The first duty of Conservative candidates is to "educate" the people, and it will only be a prudent beginning if some of them will resolve to educate themselves.—*Quarterly Review.*

EDUCATION IN 1884.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education as to the proceedings of the Education Department during the year 1884 for the promotion of elementary education in England and Wales has been published; the corresponding report for Scotland has also been issued. Both reports are signed by Lord Carlingford and Mr. Mundella.

In the year ending August 31, 1884, the inspectors visited 18,761 dayschools in England and Wales, partly supported by annual grants, containing 27,958 departments and furnishing accommodation for 4,826,738 scholars. The names of 4,337,321 children were on the registers of these schools, of whom 1,351,057 were under seven years of age, 2,798,945 between seven and 13, 147,296 between 13 and 14, and 40,023 above 14. Of these scholars 3,925,045 were actually present on the days of inspection. It is clear that the inspectors' visit caused a large attendance, for the average number of scholars throughout the year was 3,273,124, which shows that on the day of inspection the attendance was smaller by about 35 scholars in every school.

The number of scholars presented for examination in the various standards from I. to VII. was 2,342,521, and while of these 1,534,629 passed the prescribed test without failure in any one of the three subjects, 90·78 scholars out of every 100 passed in reading, 82·42 in writing, and 77·53 in arithmetic. In each of these subjects the percentage is slightly higher than in the year before.

With the increase of population, which may be estimated at 1·35, education does more than merely keep pace. The school places increased by 156,295, or 3·35 per cent., the scholars on the registers by 64,017, or 1·5 per cent., and the average attendance by 145,910, or 4·67 per cent. The local effort which has resulted in this improvement may be measured by the support derived from voluntary contributions—£734,128—and by an advance in the contributions from rates to the maintenance of Board schools from £840,947 to £915,474. School pence and Government grants have also increased, the former from £1,659,743 to £1,734,115, and the latter from £2,522,541 to £2,722,351. This last sum represents an average grant of 16s. 7¼d. a head in place of 16s. 1¼d. of the previous year.

The report contains tables of statistics from which the reader can judge the enormous rate of progress since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, and the effect of the changes made in the Code in 1871 and again in 1875. With one exception, to be mentioned presently, all the figures show an increase at each successive date, 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1884. It will be sufficient if we indicate by a comparison between 1870 and 1884 the progress that has been made, though each period shows an actual and a relative advance over the previous one. At the earlier date the population was 22,090,163; last year it was estimated at 27,132,449. This is an increase of 22·8 per cent. The number of schools inspected has increased in the same period from 8,281 to 18,874, an increase of about 128 per cent., while the accommodation has risen from 1,878,584 to 4,826,738, which is an increase of 157 per cent. Perhaps the estimate from accommodation may be fallacious, and certainly the school places provided last year were in excess of the numbers who attended the examinations by some 900,000, and in excess of the average attendance by over a million and a half. The fairest estimate may be made from the average attendance, which, at day and night schools, was, in 1870, 1,225,764, and last year was 3,273,124, which means 165 per cent., a greater increase than that shown by the accommodation. With the large increase of day education it is natural to find that the number of night scholars in the period mentioned has decreased in average attendance from 73,375 to 24,434. Again, the number of teachers has vastly increased. In 1870 there were 30,130 teachers, classed as certificated, assistant, pupil, or studying in training colleges. Each of these classes has continually increased in numbers at each interval until they reached last year 82,447, which is equivalent to an increase of 173 per cent. It may be noticed that the greatest proportional increase is in assistant teachers, who have risen from 1,262 in 1870 to 15,147 in 1884.

One of the most interesting tables in this report is that which shows the amount of the income, expenditure, and grant of the Voluntary and Board schools in certain localities during the past year. We take the Voluntary schools first. The average accounts for England and Wales will supply a test whereby to judge of each class of school. This shows that the school pence amount to 11s. 2d. and the voluntary contribution 6s. 8¼d. The expenditure a head is altogether £1 15s. 2d., of which £1 7s. 2½d. is spent in salaries, while the amount earned by each scholar in average attendance is 16s. 4¾d. In some of these items considerable variation is found to exist. Thus, the school pence vary from 14s. 2d. at Preston to 9s. 5½d. in exclusively Roman Catholic schools. Brighton stands highest in the list of voluntary contributions with 11s. 7½d. a head; Sheffield lowest with 2s. 4¾d. In London the average amount spent on salaries is £1 10s. 7½d. a head—this is only ¼d. more than Brighton expends—and the lowest amount is in Roman Catholic schools, £1 2s. 2½d. London again is at the head, closely followed by Brighton, with the total expenditure a head—namely £2 2s. 2d. The variation in the grant earned is not very great. The scholars at Preston earn 19s. a head, those at Sheffield 14s. 5½d.

When we come to Board schools, rates, of course, take the place of the voluntary contributions in the former class of schools. Here we find the school pence amount to 9s. 5¾d. a head in England and Wales, varying from 15s. 7½d. at Bradford to 6s. 8½d. at Birmingham. The average amount derived from the rates is 16s. 3d. Here London is by far the most lavish, standing at the sum of £1 9s. 9d., whereas at Hull the amount is only 3s. 8¾d. London also stands a long way ahead in expenditure, as it pays in salaries £2 3s. 2d. and a total expenditure of £2 14s. 6d. a head, while Hull pays only £1 3s. 8¾d., and £1 9s. 0½d. under those heads respectively. These sums may be compared with the general average of £1 12s. 3d. for salaries and £2 1s. 8½d. for total expenditure. London by no means stands at the head of the list in the grant earned by each scholar, which on the average is 17s. 1d. Brighton takes 19s. 1d., Hull 16s. 6d. These are highest and lowest respectively, and London stands almost exactly between them at the sum of 17s. 9¾d.

The report proceeds at some length to deal with these tables and to inquire what results have been attained in respect of (1) the provision of school accommodation; (2), the number, attendance, and instruction of scholars; (3), the supply of teaching power; and (4), the local organisation for meeting educational deficiencies and carrying out the various provisions of the Education Acts. Under each of these heads a mass of interesting information is to be found, of which we have only space to give a few additional details. Up to the 1st of April, 1885, the Council had sanctioned, under the authority of the Acts of 1870 and 1875, 6,160 loans amounting to £17,355,954, of which £13,849,256 was from the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the balance from the Metropolitan Board of Works or in open market, to 1,740 School Boards, to furnish accommodation for 1,416,409 scholars. The average salary of a certificated master, which in 1870 was £95, is now £119; and that of schoolmistresses has risen in the same time from £58 to £72. About 30 per cent. of these teachers are also provided with residences free of rent.

The total sum received by the 1,862 Boards in England was (including loans) £4,922,517, and in Wales 291 Boards received £282,558. The tables given of the sources of income show that the proportion of the expenditure borne by grants from Imperial funds is greater in Wales than in England. The expenditure in England was £4,852,524 as against £4,272,346 in the previous year; in Wales £278,852 as compared with £257,895. Of these sums 6·7 per cent. is expended on administration, 61 per cent. on maintenance, 17·1 per cent on capital charges for works of a permanent character, 5·2 per cent. for repayment of loans, and 10 per cent. for interest.

The report for Scotland states that there were 587,945 children on the registers of 3,131 dayschools, to which grants were made. The average attendance 448,242, and the number present when the inspectors paid their visit was 518,844. The prescribed test was passed without failure by 270,092; 93 per cent. passed in reading; 90 in writing; and over 86 in arithmetic. The accommodation has increased in the last 12 years by 374,004 school places, or 133 per cent.; the scholars on the registers by 320,827, or 120 per cent.; the average attendance by 234,693, or 110 per cent. The annual Government grants to Elementary dayschools rose in the year from £384,042 to £402,791. The rate per scholar in average attendance increased from 17s. 8½d. to 17s. 11½d. The average salary of a certified master has increased from £102 in 1870 to £135 in 1884, of a schoolmistress from £56 to £66 in the same time. The cost of maintenance a head was £2 2s. 8d. in public schools and £1 16s. 11d. in Voluntary schools.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

The July meeting of this Central Council was held at the rooms of the National Society, Westminster, on Tuesday. Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., presided.

The report of the Executive, after alluding to the proposed House of Laymen as suggested by the Convocation of Canterbury, stated that the majority of the Diocesan Conferences had now appointed Parliamentary Committees to watch over and report upon any proposed Church legislation, as recommended by this Council. The Ely Conference had passed a resolution urging Churchmen and all pious citizens to unite in pressing upon Parliamentary candidates the duty of firm resistance to any change in the relations of Church and State, such as were publicly advocated by the Liberation Society.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., explained the provisions of the Burials Grounds Bill which had been introduced into Parliament. Chancellor Espin said the Bill was framed on lines offensive to the Church. It was practically dead this session, but as it was backed by Sir W. Harcourt and others, it would doubtless have a resurrection in the next Parliament. He hoped it would be a resurrection of condemnation.

Canon David Williams explained the Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill, and moved:—

That the Bill for Intermediate Education involves the adoption of several grave and novel principles, which are equally applicable to England, and that there is an immediate need for united action on the part of Churchmen to resist any legislation which is inconsistent with existing trusts and endowments for religious teaching.

This was seconded by Mr. W. Trevor Parkins, and agreed to.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., moved:—

That the Deans and Chapters Bill deserves serious consideration from all who desire to preserve the Cathedrals of the country, while maintaining the due rights and powers of their governing bodies.

The right hon. gentleman said that the Bill was hard and inelastic in its provisions, and the best part of it was the clauses which would affect Westminster Abbey and Manchester Cathedral. The restoration of Westminster Abbey was a national work, which the nation must pay for, while Manchester Cathedral had been done to death by Acts of Parliament. Some thirty years ago the people of Manchester, with lamentable zeal and vigour, obtained an Act of Parliament, thinking it would put the Cathedral on its legs, but it put everything on its legs except the Cathedral. Westminster Abbey was physically in a bad state, and Manchester Cathedral was morally in a like condition. This Bill was intended to deal with the matter. It was a puzzling Bill, and would be good or bad, as it was worked. Westminster Abbey must be saved. This Bill would not pass during this Parliament, but it was a measure which should be sent to a Select Committee. The Dean of Lichfield seconded the resolution, and hoped they would hear no more of this Bill at present, and that in case of legislation relating to Deans and Chapters better provision would be made for their independence. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Powell, who introduced the subject of the Church of Scotland Disestablishment Bill, moved the following resolution:—

That this conference is of opinion that the most vigorous opposition should be made to Mr. Dick Peddie's Church of Scotland Disestablishment Bill, inasmuch as any such scheme, if sanctioned by Parliament, would tend to destroy the Christian character of Scotland as a nation and would greatly weaken the position of our own beloved National Church.

Mr. Powell said the measure was of a far more drastic character than the Irish Church Act. The latter gave the Church time and opportunity for reconstruction; but the present measure allowed neither the one thing nor the other. What the Bill attempted for Scotland would undoubtedly be attempted for England, so that it behoved Churchmen to join in opposing this scheme of the Liberation Society. Mr. Austin (Durham) having seconded the motion, Archdeacon Emery said the Bill was really a valuable document, for, although it only followed the lines of a report deliberately adopted after two years' consideration by a committee of the Liberationist Society, scarcely anybody till now would believe that so utterly outrageous a scheme could have been seriously intended. At a conference at Hertingfordbury on the previous night the principal Dissenting minister repudiated it. Mr. Shaw Stewart said that although he had lived for some time as a Nonconformist in Scotland, and although the conditions of Establishment in that country were far more onerous upon persons not belonging to the State Church than they were here, he should cheerfully support the motion. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The session was resumed on Wednesday morning, under the presidency of the Dean of Lichfield.

The Master of the Charterhouse introduced the subject of the provision now being made by the Church for the spiritual and moral good of emigrants, and said that, thanks to the care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the labours of the Rev. John Bridger, principal emigrants' chaplain, there was scarcely a port at home or abroad where good work was not being done through the admirable organisation which has been set on foot. He moved a resolution that the question of emigration was worthy of being considered by the Diocesan Conference.—Mr. Woodward seconded the motion.

Sir R. C. Wilbraham said that the Educational Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in their handbook had carefully refrained from recommending any particular place for emigration, their information as to the various colonies being supplied by the Agents-General. During his fifty-seven years of military service he had had every opportunity of seeing the emigrants' life in various phases, and he could assure that meeting that such efforts as they desired to foster were thoroughly appreciated by the colonials. He urged the value of commendatory letters being given by clergy to the emigrants. The captains of the ships had rendered efficient aid, and one just before his death had been admitted a lay reader by the Bishop of London. The Archdeacon of Manchester and others joined in the discussion, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard moved:—

That the distinct interests of the masses in the maintenance of the Church as the National Church is a

subject worthy of special attention by Diocesan Conferences at the present time.

Archdeacon EMERY seconded the motion, which was, after some discussion, agreed to.

The Central Council was shortly afterwards adjourned.

A MAORI "LAST DAY."

In the early part of this year (says a contributor to the *St. James's Gazette*) an extraordinary outbreak of religious craze was witnessed among the northern natives in New Zealand. A Maori prophetess, living in Kawakawa, a settlement north of Auckland, was the leader of the movement. She is a young woman, named Meri Tapu, about twenty-five years of age, pleasant-looking but with a dazed expression. Early in March of this year Meri foretold the beginning of the millennium, which she fixed on the 28th of that month. The effect on the natives was wonderful. Crowds visited her daily, fully crediting her prophecies.

About the middle of March, Meri and some two hundred of her immediate followers removed to a separate encampment. Prominent among these disciples were the chief Hohaia Patuone and his people, relatives of the late celebrated Tamati Waka Nene, and inhabitants of the Hokianga district. Meri and her supporters professed to be Roman Catholics, but did not hold any religious service or ceremony whatever. The time was spent in various games and amusements, and in eating; the latter taking up a good portion of the day. Money was spent in a most reckless manner upon provisions and new clothes wherein to appear on the last day. When cash ran short, they obtained goods from a neighbouring storekeeper on credit, and when threatened with summonses, said it did not matter, as the last day would come at the end of the month. Finding their creditor unsatisfied with that answer, they requested him not to take any proceedings during March, as it was tapu (sacred), but to wait till April; when if nothing happened he should be paid in full. This he was constrained to do.

The prophetess spent most of her time in conversing with unbelieving visitors, of whom there were plenty; they were chiefly natives, attracted by curiosity and the lavish hospitality of the converted ones. Being well versed in Scripture she was able to discuss religion with any one who cared to argue with her. The believers behaved in a very orderly manner. Spirits were strictly prohibited. But it was an anxious time for the European settlers near the encampment; for there was no knowing what change might not take place in Meri's teachings. Safety lay in the nearness of the day fixed as the last. Had the time been longer there is no knowing what a band of wild fanatics, whose food supply had come to an end, would not do.

As the time approached for the fulfilment of the prophecy, the mania took a more serious turn. A "tohunga" (priest) preached that Christ's mediation was only for the Pakeha (white man). Burnt offerings of dogs, cats, and owls were made. These offerings, however, were only preliminary and typical of the grand sacrifice that was to follow, and for which an altar was built. The victim selected was a young girl, daughter of the high priest himself, she having expressed her willingness to die for the good of the people. The intended homicide was prevented by the police. Meri now gave out that she would probably be missing on the last day, and intimated to her followers that she would be removed to the next world by supernatural means.

At last the great day arrived, and nothing happened. Meri had disappeared, having wisely departed to another part of the country with numerous presents. Her misguided followers were powerless to do anything in the face of a strong contingent of armed constabulary posted to maintain order. There was nothing left but to return to their much-neglected plantations. The only evidence of the movement is considerable distress amongst the natives, owing to a reckless waste of provisions and prolonged idleness.

THE WEDDINGS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Royal wedding which took place on Thursday at Osborne is the ninth event of the kind in which a child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria has played a leading part. The first of the long series took place no less than twenty-seven years ago, when her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, gave her hand to the Crown Prince of Prussia in the venerable Chapel Royal of the Palace of St. James's. That was a memorable event, and never perhaps in the annals of this country has a more brilliant assemblage been brought together than that which crowded the sombre sanctuary on that dull January day. There were eight bridesmaids on that occasion, all of them daughters of Royal houses. The wedding banquet was given at Buckingham Palace, from which an imposing procession of over twenty sumptuous carriages set out shortly after noon. As many people will remember, the day was kept as a public holiday, and there were grand illuminations in the evening. The young married couple retired to Windsor Castle after the ceremony.

To recall that event, remarks the *Daily News*, is to have at least one dark shadow flung over every succeeding one. On that occasion the Prince Consort, the father of the bride, gave her away. On the next occasion—the marriage of the Princess Alice, four or five years afterwards—the ceremony was performed in strict privacy at Osborne, and the stricken mother appeared in the deepest mourning. The uncle of the Princess, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, gave the bride away, and the bridesmaids were four—the three sisters of the bride, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and the Princess Anna of Hesse, sister of the bridegroom.

The next great event of the series was the most important of them all, the young couple being in this case the future King and Queen of England, whose marriage took place on the 10th of March, 1863. The ceremony was performed in the Chapel Royal at Windsor Castle, Her Majesty the Queen taking no part in the proceedings, though she was present in the Royal closet, clad in widow's weeds. The dress of the Princess Alexandra on that occasion created a great sensation among the ladies. In consisted of a white satin petticoat trimmed with orange blossoms, myrtle, tulle, and Honiton lace. The train was of silver moiré antique, similarly adorned. The lace for dress, train, veil, and pocket-handkerchief *en suite* had been specially designed and manufactured. Among the jewels worn by the Princess was a rivière of diamonds, valued at £10,000, given by the Corporation of the City of London. In the bouquet she carried were sprigs of myrtle propagated from that which had been part of the bridal bouquet of the Princess Royal. The bridesmaids were eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, and the wedding *cortége* comprised no less than twenty-eight splendid carriages, filled, of course, with the *élite* of the aristocracy of this and other countries, all presenting the most sumptuous array of dresses and uniforms. The guests were afterwards entertained at breakfast in the dining-room, and the rest of the company, to the number of 400, in St. George's Hall. The newly-wedded couple afterwards set out for Osborne House for the honeymoon. The registry books of the Chapel Royal show no fewer than twenty-six Royal or Imperial signatures as witnesses to the marriage ceremony. Throughout the whole kingdom the day was observed as an occasion of quite exceptional enthusiasm and festivity—school-children, workhouse inmates, and the poor everywhere were feasted, and, it was observed at the time, in probably half the parish churches in the kingdom couples presented themselves at the altar not merely that they might be married, but might be married on the same day as the future King and Queen of England. The serious set-off against the general enjoyment of a great public festival was the factious turbulence it evoked in some parts of Ireland and the lamentable series of accidents in the streets of London. Six or seven people were killed outright and something like a hundred men more or less seriously injured. The greater part of the mischief occurred during the illuminations by night, though the crush at some points during the daytime was very great. The sympathetic interest evinced by the Prince and Princess towards the sufferers gave universal gratification. His Royal Highness requested to be supplied with full particulars of the melancholy occurrences, and expressed his desire to do all that was in his power to mitigate the suffering consequent upon them.

The next wedding in the Royal household was that of the third daughter of Her Majesty, the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, who married Prince Christian on the 5th of July, 1866. This also was solemnised at Windsor, but the wedding was a private one, and though, of course, it was not unattended with a certain measure of magnificence, and the assemblage of guests was large and brilliant, it was, comparatively speaking, a quiet affair. "The little Princess Beatrice," to quote from our own columns the day after the event, "wore a blue satin frock, trimmed with point lace and blue and frosted silver ornaments, and had her fair hair combed straight down over her shoulders." The bride wore white satin with deep flounces of Honiton guipure, the train of extra length trimmed with bouquets of orange blossom and myrtle, lined with white glacé. Her Majesty the Queen wore a coronet of diamonds attached to a long white crape lisse veil, a diamond necklace and cross, and the blue riband of the Garter over a sombre attire of moiré antique, embroidered with silver. There were eight bridesmaids, all of them daughters of dukes, marquises, or earls. Prince Christian and his fair bride set out for Osborne after luncheon had been served in the ballroom for Royal guests, and in the Waterloo Gallery for the rest.

On the 21st of March, 187¹, Windsor Castle was the scene of another wedding ceremonial, the young couple being the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen was present on this occasion also, and stood close by her daughter's side during the whole service. Among the most conspicuous figures in the brilliant gathering was the father of the bridegroom, the Duke of Argyll, who appeared in Highland costume—kilt, philibeg, sporan, and claymore, and the Campbell scarf across his shoulders. The Duchess wore a dress of cloth of silver and white satin. The bridegroom it was generally expected would appear in the garb of his clan, instead of which, however, he wore the dark uniform of a Scotch volunteer corps. The bridesmaids attracted much notice. They were in white satin, adorned with red camellias with long drooping leaves, and the bride herself was attired somewhat after the fashion of her sisters—a white satin robe, that is to say, with a tunic of Honiton lace. The Princess had herself designed the pattern for the lace of which her veil was composed. It was observed that on this occasion there was no weeping except on the part of the youthful Princess Beatrice.

The Duke of Edinburgh was the next of the Royal Family to marry, which he did, it will be remembered, at St. Peterburg, on the 23rd of January, 1874, the ceremony being first performed in accordance with the rites of the Greek Church by the Metropolitan and chief priests of St. Petersburg, and afterwards, in accordance with the rites of the English Church, by Dean Stanley. The bride was given away by the Emperor, Prince Arthur being "best man." The entrance of the illustrious pair into London in the midst of a blinding snowstorm—as noticeable in its way as was the genuine "Scotch mist" in which at one period of the morning it looked as though the Marquis of Lorne would lead his bride to the altar—will be remembered by Londoners very generally. The wedding day was clebrated in some parts of the kingdom, more especially in Edinburgh, where there were brilliant illuminations and a monster bonfire on Prince Arthur's Seat. The London demonstrations were for the most part reserved for the entrance of the Duke and Duchess, when they were very general.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, daughter of Prince Charles, the Red Prince, was a very brilliant affair. This took place on the 13th of March, 1879, Her Majesty the Queen taking a part in this more prominently than in any ceremonial since her great bereavement. Still the Queen adhered to her mourning for herself and her suite. Her Majesty wore a dress of black satin, with white veil and coronet of diamonds, the Princess Beatrice being attired in a handsome costume of turquoise blue with blue velvet train. The bride's dress was of white satin with orange blossoms and myrtle. After the wedding banquet Prince Arthur and his bride retired to Claremont.

The last wedding in the Royal Family was that of the lamented Prince Leopold on the 27th of April, 1882. Gorgeous and imposing in the extreme was the scene in St. George's Chapel as the delicate young Prince passed up the historic building, supported on the one hand by his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, and on the other by the Grand Duke of Hesse. He looked feeble, and walked by the aid of a walking-stick; but it could not of course have occurred to any of the witnesses of that brilliant scene of pomp and splendour that within about two brief years he would be borne up that aisle to his tomb. Evidently the bridegroom was not in very robust health, but everything else conspired to give brightness and magnificence to the morning's solemnisation. Her Majesty never looked in better health and spirits. She wore black as usual, relieved by the blue ribbon of the Garter, with a splendid necklace of diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, and an Imperial crown of diamonds on her head. Her train was borne by the Groom of the Robes and two pages of honour dressed in scarlet. The bride was supported by her father, the reigning Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, on one side, and the King of the Netherlands on the other. Robed in white, with orange flowers and leaves, and attended by eight bridemaids also in white, adorned with violets and primroses, the fair young Princess was universally admired; and this last of a long series of splendid pageants was allowed on all hands to be second to none as a superb and interesting spectacle. The Princess Beatrice was present then, attired in a sumptuous yellow robe, and left the altar the only unmarried child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on July 4, 11, 18, and 25.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(FIFTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

1. Y ea R
2. A talant A
3. C yni C
4. H ob E
5. T emi S

Solutions have been received from Waddles, Knutsford, Asphodel, Cave Lupum, Norvb, Viz, Magnet, Mike, Camensis, Noremac, Peewit, Vertumnus, Sociable, Hadji, Felix, G.C.H., Random Shot, Mud lle, O.R., Culverin, Katydid, Iris, Evelina, Cymro, M.A.E.B., Myosotis, Paddy, Chelmsford, Etak, Zyx, Land o' Nod, Roy, Whaup, Beam, Conjecture, Two Countesses, Senga, A Casual, and A. J. Oswell.

MARCH TIES.—Persevere and Todeat have both sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

MAY TIES.—Hampton Courtier, Ketha, May, and Pegasus have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

JUNE TIES.—Bios, Godiva, K ku, L.E.L., S.O.F., Tilly Slowboy, and Tim have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(FIFTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

Look on the goods which they provide,
Judge where time and money are best applied.

1.

The proud Hidalgo Loves me well.

2.

A gay Earl sought the wizard's cell.

3.

Well for the Bank if the ball there dwell.

4.

A pastoral pen my beauties tell.

MARS.

While Eastbourne pier was crowded with people on Thursday, a visitor, since ascertained to be Henry Dobson, from High Wycombe, jumped from the pier into the sea, and was drowned, despite prompt efforts to save him. A life-buoy was thrown to him, but he did not heed it. The body was washed up in front of the Cavendish Hotel.

The police have arrested a man in London on a charge of threatening the Princess Beatrice. The prisoner is short in stature, and presumably between fifty and sixty years of age. He has been medically examined, but the doctors have not yet been able to say whether he is insane.

A New York telegram dated Thursday night says:—Intense satisfaction has been given by the publication in the New York evening papers of the following telegrams:—"Mr. Gladstone has heard with regret the sad news of General Grant's death. He ventures to assure his bereaved family of the sympathy he feels with them in their affliction at the loss of one who had rendered his country such signal service as a general and a statesman." Mr. John Bright telegraphs:—"I desire to express my sympathy with the family of General Grant in the sorrow through which they are now passing." Mr. Henry Irving wired:—"Henry Irving's deepest sympathy with the family of General Grant at the loss of so noble a man, so illustrious a general, and so beloved a father."

LATEST NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.

The *Svet* to-day states that a telegram was received here from Lord Salisbury on the 22nd inst. in regard to the Zulfikar question. The same journal announces that it has authority for stating that Russia will not renounce her claims upon the Zulfikar Pass.

It is expected that the railway to Askabad will be completed by about the middle of November next.

MADRID, July 23, 8.45 p.m.

The cholera returns for the last twelve hours are as follows:—Valencia (capital), 18 cases, 11 deaths; Madrid (capital), 3 cases, 2 deaths; Madrid adjoining villages and province, 13 cases, 10 deaths. One case is reported from Burgos.

The King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, left this afternoon for La Granja.

A slight disturbance took place to-day in the women's prison in this city owing to the unpopularity of the officials. Order was promptly restored.

PARIS, July 24.

A telegram received here from Pekin of to-day's date announces that M. Patenotre has been informed by the Chinese Government that the Chief of the Black Flags has withdrawn from Tonquin into Chinese territory.

GIBRALTAR, July 24, Noon.

A sensational scandal is now agitating Gibraltar, to which in fear of revelation three newspapers were threatened with suppression. The details have now been officially made known. Before Sir John Hay, the British Minister, who is also Austrian Agent, General, a number of Moorish subjects appeared and charged the Austrian Consul at Tangier with personal violence, with the acquisition of lands by unfair means, with false imprisonment, and with not having paid money due to the complainants. The Consul, Dr. Schmidt, against whom these charges are preferred, resides about twelve miles from Madrid, and is accused by the complainants of having converted his house into a dungeon, wherein he confined unfortunate Moors, whom he bastinadoed in order to extort from them their lands and money. In the dungeon were found iron collars for the necks of his victims, fetters for their hands, and chains fastened to the walls. He is said to have obtained without payment about 500 acres of land.

The Consul was present when the proceedings commenced, but while they were in progress he left the room, and declined to allow Sir John Hay to decide the questions at issue. The matter will now go to the Austrian Government. In the meantime a petition has been forwarded by the Austrians in Tangier, requesting that Sir John Hay may be asked to exercise Consular jurisdiction over them in place of Dr. Schmidt.

Fourteen days' quarantine is imposed on vessels arriving here from Spain. Steamers can coal and provision under quarantine restrictions.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says: 'The spread of the cholera is becoming really serious. Fifteen provinces are now invaded—Albacete, Alicante, Badajoz, Castellon, Cuenca, Jaen, Madrid, Murcia, Segovia, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, and Saragossa. They give a daily average of 2,500 cases. Nearly 1,000 deaths are recorded in the *Gazette*. The disease, besides, has appeared in sixteen other provinces, where fully 500 cases, many ending fatally, occur daily. The epidemic has gone north to Navarre, Huesca, and Catalonia during the last few days. Eighteen provinces in the north and north-west are still spared."

General Grant, who, as reported in another column, died on Thursday at Mount M'Gregor, near Saratoga, New York, passed away peacefully and apparently without pain. The severe heat of the past few days hastened his death. He began to sink on Tuesday night, and grew steadily weaker during Wednesday, though retaining consciousness. The weather continued to be oppressive. He rallied slightly in the afternoon. Observing that the members of his family had anxious faces, he said in a low feeble voice, "I do not want anybody distressed on my account." His pulse now quickened and became fainter. He no longer took any nourishment. Hyperdermics of brandy were administered. In the course of the night the extremities became cold, the pulse fluctuating. Bottles of hot water with mustard plasters were then applied, in the hope of inducing warmth. After midnight he became somnolent, and the respirations were lighter. The weakness constantly increased. At daybreak the pulse was too rapid to be counted, and the hyperdermics, which had been freely administered throughout the night, no longer produced any effect. The patient's last attempt to speak was a request for water. At about three o'clock he gradually began to sink, and he died soon after eight. Expressions of sorrow were universal, and everywhere bells were tolled, flags displayed at half-mast, and buildings draped with mourning emblems. President Cleveland issued a proclamation on Thursday, announcing the General's death. The Governor of New York issued a similar proclamation. The newspapers publish elaborate obituary notices of the deceased, some of them covering double supplements with the history of his life.

A sad fatality is reported from the Alps, near Saltzburg. A schoolboy, aged about 14, who was enjoying his vacation in that district, went up the mountains to gather edelweiss. While searching at a dangerous spot after one of those beautiful Alpine flowers, he missed his footing, and fell down a precipice into the depth below, where some time afterwards his mutilated and lifeless corpse was discovered. Every bone in his body was broken.

The Mayor of Preston, at a special meeting of the Town Council on Thursday, read a letter from the Prince of Wales conveying to his Worship and the inhabitants of Preston an expression of his thanks for the magnificent reception accorded to him on the occasion of his recent visit to that town. The Prince also expressed his sincere thanks for the admirable manner in which the programme was carried out, and for the excellent arrangements that were made to ensure good order and to enable the two days' proceedings to be brought to a successful issue.

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THE RAILWAY TIMES, May 23rd, says:—
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HON. SECRETARY IN LONDON.
The Rev. Canon Ingram, St. Margaret's Rectory, 20, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

At a meeting held in the Mansion House, July 14, 1885,
The Bishop of Ripon urged the necessity of dividing his see, which, he said, was, on the whole, the most onerous in the kingdom. There were two or three with as large a population, but they had not so large an area. Rochester, for example, had about the same population, but its area was only 300,000 acres, whereas the acreage of Ripon was a million and a half. The people of Yorkshire, notwithstanding the depression of trade, were coming forward nobly to provide the means. He had been holding a series of meetings, and Wakefield had contributed £10,000, Bradford £4,000, Dewsbury £7,000, Halifax £1,000, and Keighley between £300 and £400; besides which, the Duke of Devonshire, who was understood to be in some degree identified with Keighley, had subscribed £1,000. (Cheers.) At the same time, Bishop Boyd Carpenter felt that he had a right to insist on the interest which the country at large had in the efficient organisation of the whole Church, and he, therefore, felt justified in appealing to the liberality of the metropolis. (Cheers.)—From the Guardian, July 15.

Resolved,—
"That this meeting, having heard a statement from the Lord Bishop of the diocese as to the necessity for the subdivision of the Diocese of Ripon, approve of the scheme for the Wakefield Bishopric, and pledges itself to give the scheme its best support."

Balance still needed to complete the required endowment, £45,000.

The following Contributions were promised in the room:—

1. The Earl Fitzwilliam	£1,000	0	0
2. Henry R. Farrer, Esq.	100	0	0
3. Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.	100	0	0
4. Edward Howarth, Esq.	100	0	0
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July 16, 1885.

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FIFTY-NINTH REPORT of the CITY BANK (Limited), London.

At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Tuesday, 21st July, 1885.

DIRECTORS.

Henry John Atkinson, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Morgan Harvey, Esq.
John Henderson, Esq.
Henry Holmes, Esq.
Samuel Joshua, Esq.
Emile Levita, Esq.
Sir William M'Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.P., Alderman.
William Macnaughtan, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.
James E. Vanner, Esq.

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Alfred George Kennedy, Manager.
David G. H. Pollock, Assistant Manager.

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Tottenham court road Branch, 150 and 160, Tottenham court road—Frederick B. Kirby, Manager.
Ludgate hill Branch, 61 and 63, Ludgate hill—George W. Oakley, Manager.
Paddington Branch, 219 and 221, Edgware road—Thomas Reed, Manager.
Knightsbridge Branch, 7, Lowndes terrace—Richard S. Fennings, Manager.
Aldgate Branch—Aldgate buildings, corner of Fenchurch street and Leadenhall street—Alfred Jaques, Manager.
Holborn Branch—34, Holborn-viaduct—William H. Nicholls, Manager.
Old street Branch—Great Eastern street—William H. Hillman, Manager.

Secretary—H. W. Lamb.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:—

The Directors present to the Shareholders the annexed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year to 30th June, 1885, showing that, after providing for interest on Deposit Accounts and for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Gross Profits, with £9,648 17s. 8d. brought forward from the Last Account, amount to £102,546 14s. 6d.

Provision being made for Current Expenses and Rebate on Bills discounted not due, the Directors declare a Dividend, free of Income Tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, the Capital paid up, and carry forward to the next Account £10,403 16s. 2d.

The Directors have to announce with deep regret the decease of their esteemed colleague and valued friend, Mr. John Jones, a Director of the Bank for upwards of twenty-eight years.

The Directors have elected to a seat at the Board, subject to the confirmation of the Shareholders, Mr. Emile Levita, a duly qualified Shareholder.

The Directors retiring by rotation on this occasion are:—Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. William Macnaughtan, and Mr. Jas. E. Vanner, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East, also again tender their services for the ensuing year.

The Chairman having declared the Dividend for the Half-year ending the 30th June last. at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, free of Income Tax, payable on and after the 22nd inst.,

It was Resolved—
"That the Report now read be received and adopted."
"That the election of Mr. Emile Levita to a seat at the Board be confirmed.
"That the following Directors, retiring by rotation, be re-elected, viz.:—Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. William Macnaughtan, and Mr. James E. Vanner.
Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East were re-elected Auditors of the Bank, with the usual remuneration.
Upon the motion of Mr. O. B. C. Harrison, a Shareholder,
It was Resolved—
"That an expression of the sincere sympathy of this meeting be conveyed to the family of the late Mr. John Jones, upon the great loss they have sustained by his death."
It was Resolved—
"That the best thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Chairman and Directors for their able conduct of the affairs of the Bank during the past half-year.
"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Manager, Branch Managers, and other Officers of the Bank for their efficient services.
"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Auditors."
(Signed) WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.
H. W. LAMB, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK (Limited), London.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1885.

Dr.			
To capital paid up, viz., £10 per Share on 100 000 shares		£1,000,000	0 0
To Reserved Fund		500,000	0 0
To Current and Deposit Accounts		4,517,630	4 7
To Acceptances against Cash in hand, Bankers' Bills, approved Securities, &c.		2,378,336	4 7
To Liabilities on Foreign Bills negotiated		6,440	16 4
To Profit and Loss Account, viz:—			
Undivided Profit brought forward from last half-year	£9,648 17 8		
Since added, after provision for Bad and doubtful Debts	92,897 16 10		
		102,546	14 6
		£8,504,954	0 0
Cr.			
By Consols, New Three per Cents., Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock		£601,723	0
By Cash—			
In hand	£233,800 13 8		
At Bank of England	427,730 16 0		
At call	837,000 0 0		
		1,498,531	9 8
By bills discounted	£1,302,416 9 2		
By loans, advances, &c.	2,613,522 19 7		
		3,915,939	8 9
By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra		2,378,336	4 7
By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra		6,440	16 4
By Bank premises, head office, and branches		66,381	16 0
By current expenses		37,533	4 6
		£8,504,954	0 0

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the Half-year ending the 30th June, 1885.

Dr.			
To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, Directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, Income tax, &c.		£37,536	4 6
To amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due		4,606	11 10
To Dividend Account, for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 100,000 shares		50,000	0 0
To undivided profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account		10,403	16 2
		£102,546	14 6
Cr.			
By Balance brought down, viz:—			
Undivided Profit brought forward from last half-year	£9,648 17 8		
Since added, after provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	92,897 16 10		
		102,546	14 6
		£102,546	14 6

To the Shareholders of the City Bank (Limited)—
We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair Balance-sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN CURRY,
WILLIAM E. EAST, } Auditors.
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY,
JOHN HENDERSON,
HENRY HOLMES, } Directors.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

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Port, from first-class shippers			24s.,	30s.,	36s., 42s., 48s. ,,
Good Claret			14s.,	18s.,	20s., 24s. ,,
Choice Dessert Claret			30s.,	36s.,	42s., 48s., 60s. ,,
Sparkling Champagne			36s.,	42s.,	48s., 60s., 78s. ,,
Hock and Moselle		24s.,	30s.,	36s.,	42s., 48s., 60s. ,,
Old Pale Brandy			44s.,	48s.,	60s., 72s., 84s. ,,
Fine Old Irish and Scotch Whiskey					42s., 48s., 54s. ,,

Wines in Wood.	Gallon.	Octave.	Qtr. Cask.	Hhd.
Sherry, Pale or Gold	11s. 6d.	£7 10 0	£14 10 0	£28 0 0
Choice Sherry	17s. 6d.	11 5 0	22 0 0	43 0 0
Old Sherry	23s. 6d.	15 0 0	29 0 0	57 0 0
Good Port	14s. 6d.	9 10 0	18 10 0	36 0 0
Old Port	20s. 6d.	13 5 0	25 10 0	50 0 0
Old Pale Brandy	21s., 24s., 30s., 36s. per imperial gallon.			

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INTERNAL WEAKNESS.

Miss M. HUDSON, Twyford, Derby, writes: "March 20th, 1885. "Seven months ago I purchased one of your Electropathic Belts. I need not describe the symptoms here, but refer you to my letter of June 17, 1884, No. 3,144. I have worn the Belt every day since that date; it has been an untold comfort to me. I would not be without one, and cannot say enough in favour of your Belts; all I regret is that they are not better known. I shall be glad to write to any lady who may wish to hear more particulars respecting my case, and shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Major PAKENHAM, Longstone House, Armagh, writes: "February 23rd, 1885. "I am very happy to inform you that the Electropathic Belt which you supplied me with has completely cured me of the Rheumatic Gout from which I had suffered such intense agony for nearly two years, and I now feel as strong and active as I have ever felt in my life. Several of my friends have, on my recommendation, tried these Belts, and in every case the result has been most satisfactory."

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R. H. SMEDLEY, Esq., Perthy-Terfyn, Holywell, North Wales, writes: "May 2nd, 1885. "I have worn a No. 3 power Electropathic Belt and Spine Band daily for exactly five months. The pains in my back ceased soon after I began to wear the Appliances, and I have had no return, but before I had Lumbago off and on for over nine years. I am much stronger, and my general health is very good. I am very thankful I consulted you, and shall recommend your Appliances to any one I know suffering as I used to do."

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CHARLES SEWELL, Esq., Cirencester, writes: "March 24, 1885. "You may like to hear that I have worn one of your Electropathic Belts with the most satisfactory results, for whereas I used to be constantly laid up with Liver attacks and Kidney disorders, I have been entirely free from such ever since I began to wear the Belt."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 25.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The marriage of the youngest daughter of the QUEEN has been regarded with loyal interest by the English people. It is the merest truism to say that the Princess BEATRICE enters upon her new life amidst the cordial congratulations of the nation, and unanimous good wishes for her happiness. There is no doubt that the best of daughters will make the best of wives, and there is ample reason for the popular impression that Prince HENRY of BATTENBERG may esteem himself a very fortunate young man. The marriage of an English Princess with a penniless German Prince, especially where, as in the present case, there is not even the recommendation of birth, naturally evokes little enthusiasm. There is a growing feeling that the English Royal Family should marry in England, and not go abroad to seek husbands and wives. The strength of the opposition to grants of dowries and allowances to the Royal Family is chiefly derived from the not unhealthy prejudice against the foreigner. It is notorious that the Prince of WALES, the Duke of EDINBURGH, and the Crown Princess of PRUSSIA have been opposed to the present *mésalliance*, and in England there is not a little regret that the Princess BEATRICE has married beneath her. But it is clearly a marriage of affection, and if a nation's good wishes avail anything the course of true love will run smoothly for the PRINCESS through a long and prosperous life. It is pleasant to know that the QUEEN will still enjoy the affectionate companionship of her youngest daughter, that has done so much to soothe and alleviate the sorrow of her widowed life.

Since the accession to office of the present Ministry, foreign affairs have, at least, ceased to excite alternate feelings of panic and shame among the English people. With regard to the Afghan question little progress appears to have been made towards a settlement. The supposition that the Russian Government is deliberately delaying the negotiations until the results of the General Election in England are known is not improbably well founded. If the Radical party should return to power Russia may reasonably hope to extort from the weakness and folly of a Radical Ministry the fresh concessions that it is hopeless at present to seek to obtain. The delay is by no means injurious to English interests, since the opportunity of placing Herat in a thorough condition of defence is afforded. On the other hand, Russia is also enabled to complete its military preparations for a future aggressive movement, and, above all, to urge on the construction of the railroad on which the Russian army will be dependent for supplies and reinforcements in any Afghan campaign. In Egypt slow progress is being made towards a settlement of the difficulties in which the country is plunged. The financial difficulty will be for the time removed, and the imminent danger of bankruptcy averted, by the issue of the new loan of nine millions. The consent of the Powers has at length been obtained, and very shortly the funds will be forthcoming to pay off the indemnities and to settle the more pressing financial needs of the Egyptian Government. The news of the death of the MAHDI seems to be sufficiently confirmed, and thus the danger that his fanatical movement threatened is probably ended. There is the clear prospect that the Soudan, relieved of the militant influence of the MAHDI, will subside into tranquillity, broken only by the internal feuds of the tribes. Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF will shortly proceed upon his Egyptian mission. It would be more satisfactory if clear declarations were forthcoming of the objects of this mission and of the exact position in Egypt which Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF is to occupy. If he goes out as the representative of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S chaotic and inconsistent opinions on Egyptian affairs, it is certain that the mission will fail to achieve any satisfactory results.

The defeat of the Government on the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill will be received by the vast majority of Conservatives with a feeling of placid satisfaction. It teaches a lesson that was clearly much needed by Ministers. The attempt to outbid Radicalism is certain to be followed by ignominious disaster, and can only estrange friends whilst it utterly fails to conciliate foes. Any concession to Radical clamour is only succeeded by fresh Radical demands. Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill not only gave all that Mr. JESSE COLLINGS and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked for, but much more. The consequence, of course, has been that further claims have been preferred. The House of Commons was asked to admit not only that the receipt of medical relief, but the acceptance of any "comforts" that a medical man might order, should not be a disqualification for the franchise. To this proposition the Government demurred, with the result that it was carried against it by a majority of fifty. There seems really no reason why, having swallowed a camel, Ministers should strain at a gnat. If it is once conceded that paupers are entitled to votes, no fine distinctions can be made. If the principle is once allowed, the invidious exceptions will soon disappear, and the time will come when, as was suggested, a polling-booth may be set up in every workhouse. It is to be hoped that the House of Lords will have the courage to deal with the Bill according to its convictions, and boldly disregard the electioneering considerations that seem paramount in the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, whether the Bill is rejected or not, the fortunes of the General Election are not likely to be affected. As we before pointed out, it is a blunder to suppose that there will be any general sympathy amongst the poorer class of voters with the paupers who are excluded from the franchise. At any General Election the Radical party is certain to secure some "gross iniquity" to rave against, and they may as well have the "gross iniquity" of refusing votes to paupers as anything else to declaim about. Conservative concession on such a question will not win a single vote from the Radicals, and will certainly forfeit not a little support from moderate Liberals that would otherwise be won. The attitude of both parties in the House of Commons on this question has excited very general disgust amongst moderate men, and has increased the contemptuous dissatisfaction that Parliamentary government in its recent developments naturally excites.

It is, perhaps, open to question whether it is worth while to submit the Irish Land Purchase Bill that the Government has introduced in the House of Peers to serious and detailed criticism. It is likely to be one of those measures that are passed and find a place in the Statute Book, but never come practically into operation. The object is to afford facilities to Irish tenants to purchase their holdings. It is proposed to advance to the tenant the whole of the purchase money, and he is to repay it to the State by annual payments extending over a term of years; this annual payment will, as Lord SPENCER pointed out, amount to considerably less than the rent which the tenant now pays. Thus the Irish tenant, if he enters into the proposed arrangement with his landlord, will simply be paid so much a year by the State to induce him to become a landowner. Naturally an Irish tenant would at once hasten to conclude a similarly advantageous bargain, if were not for the fact that they have well-founded anticipations of obtaining even yet more favourable terms. They have profited so much already, thanks to the policy of murder and outrage for which Mr. PARNELL is responsible, and the policy of confiscation and concession which has been carried out by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and their colleagues, that they may well look forward to the time when they may obtain possession of their holdings for the "prairie-value"—for just nothing at all, that is. It is this faith that has prevented Irish tenants availing themselves of the facilities for purchasing Irish land that at present exist; and it is this faith which will probably prevent them availing themselves to any con-

siderable extent of the yet more generous and tempting proposals that are now forthcoming. Of the principles of the Bill nothing favourable can be said by impartial critics. As Lord Salisbury remarked, the Bill must excite astonishment and misgiving at the unusual character of its provisions. The necessity for the measure arises, as the Duke of Argyll pointed out, from Mr. Gladstone's Land Bills. But for the many evils that Radical legislation on the Irish land question has caused only one real remedy exists—the repeal of the Irish Land Bills and the abolition of the system of land tenure which they have brought into existence. Sooner or later this simple truth will have to be recognised. The only recommendation of the present measure is that it may in some degree relieve the hardships which the Radical policy of plunder has imposed upon Irish landlords.

PARTY AND PRINCIPLE.

By the Division on Thursday night on the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, the Government have received a much-needed reminder of the truth of the adage that Honesty is the best Policy. For ill-concealed and all but openly confessed Party purposes they elected to sacrifice their own convictions, and the result is that they have suffered not only defeat, but discredit besides. We cannot profess to entertain the least sympathy with them in the position in which they now find themselves, as the consequence of their abandonment of Constitutional principles. There could be no sounder Constitutional axiom than that which denies enfranchisement to paupers. We have extended the suffrage very far in these days, and have deprived property of the legitimate influence which it once wielded. But even with the most widely extended suffrage and the franchise conferred on the poorest, it may be urged with perfect consistency that paupers ought not to have a vote. Manhood Suffrage itself, based as it is on the false doctrine of the Rights of Man, may fairly exclude from the privileges of citizenship those who are unable to fulfil its primary responsibilities. You may give every man in the State a vote, and yet rightly refuse it to paupers, just as you refuse it to aliens and minors: to aliens, because they do not belong to the State; to minors, because they are not yet men; so to paupers, because they depend for their very existence as men on State aid, without which they would starve. The Constitutional principle is clear enough. It is so well defined, that for a professedly Constitutional party to infringe it is simply unpardonable. It has been attempted, by a piece of hair-splitting which has not even the merit of ingenuity, to represent a person in receipt of medical relief as holding a different position from that of a pauper. But the Government conclusively showed that they disbelieved in their own argument by the fact that they excluded Poor-Law elections from the operation of their Bill. If the man receiving medical relief is not a pauper, why should he be excluded from voting at Poor-Law elections more than at any other? The fact is that to have permitted a man in receipt of State alms to vote at the election of those who distribute parochial relief would have been a *reductio ad absurdum* too serious even for Mr. Balfour to face.

The President of the Local Government Board opposed the Radical attempt to include medical extras in medical relief, on the ground that it would be impossible to draw the line between medical extras and food. Of course it is impossible, but not a whit more impossible than to draw the line which Mr. Balfour wants to draw—between medical drugs and medical extras. The principle of the Bill is thoroughly and irredeemably vicious, but nothing could be more absurdly unpractical or crotchety than to advocate the principle of the Bill, and then to refuse to accept Mr. Collings's proposed addition. Having swallowed so huge a camel there could be no reason for straining at a nearly invisible gnat. To throw principle to the four winds, to despatch political economy to Saturn, to shock your own supporters and to alienate sensible and moderate men throughout the country, to secure that a man who receives medical relief in the form of a bottle of quinine may exercise his vote; and then deliberately to court defeat and disaster, and to sacrifice whatever advantage you think to obtain from some not very creditable manœuvring, just in order to draw a refined and subtle distinction between the aforesaid bottle of quinine and a bottle of port wine, is certainly a proceeding which speaks as little for your common sense as it does for your political conscientiousness. Well may the Tory party feel the loss of a Leader in the House of Commons whose honesty, whatever may have been his want of "go" and spirit, would have scorned a piece of unworthy political trickery, as his sagacity would have averted a damaging blunder.

For a blunder the action of the Government on this question has certainly been. They started, it may be assumed, with the assumption (which we entirely deny) that Mr. Collings's Bill was immensely popular in the country, and that as a matter of electioneering tactics it was prudent to "dish the Whigs" by not only borrowing the Radical Bill, but by outbidding the Radical offer embodied in it. And now we see how this superfinely clever move has ended. The superior persons who are constantly sneering down the old-fashioned principles of Constitutional Toryism as effete and obsolete, and seeking to substitute the new-fangled folly known as Tory Democracy, have not only brought on the Party a signal defeat, but a deep humiliation as well. Granted that the passing of Mr. Collings's Bill through the House of Commons was inevitable, would it not have been far better to have stood up for Principle, and so to have suffered defeat, than to have first abandoned Principle for the sake of Party, and then to have been defeated just the same? At least that would have been to occupy an honourable and dignified position, to have gained sympathy in the country, and to have been able to say, "We have not succeeded, but we have been true to our own convictions." That is the attitude the country expects of the Tory party. Toryism represents a principle, or it is nothing. It is this that distinguishes it from Radicalism. Radicalism has never represented anything but a great Cabal, a miscellaneous collection of opinions, held together by the great Umbrella expedient. Ours is not an Umbrella party. For us, at all events, it is not permitted to think one thing and say another. We have nothing but our principles to unite us together; and to abandon those is to loosen a bond which nothing else can supply.

OUR IRISH POLICY.

It is not difficult to imagine that many of the readers of the reports given in the daily papers of the Irish debate in the House of Commons yesterday week may have rubbed their eyes and wondered if they were the victims of some extraordinary illusion by which the Ministerial speakers were represented as uttering the real sentiments of the Opposition, while to the orators on the Speaker's left hand were attributed the opinions of the Government. Never were parts more completely changed. The Ministerial deliverances were greeted with loud and even rapturous applause by the Irish party of Sedition and Assassination, while it fell to the lot of the Radicals to throw over their former allies of the Kilmainham Compact, and to pose as the champions of Law and Order. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced, to the evident delight of the Parnellite faction, that the Lord-Lieutenant is prepared to reconsider the sentences passed on the men who were duly convicted of having taken part in the Maamtrasna outrage. While according faint and scanty praise to Lord Spencer for his Irish administration, the Chancellor of the Exchequer plainly signified that the present Government entirely decline to be bound by the action of their predecessors. Lord Randolph Churchill expressed himself even more strongly in the same sense. It is not to be wondered at that on both sides of St. George's Channel the significance of this demonstration is distinctly understood to be that the Conservative Government has virtually conceded Mr. Parnell's claim, and that in doing so it has not only condemned and discredited Lord Spencer's administration of the law, but, as Sir William Harcourt expressed it, "thrown "overboard the Judges and juries of Ireland."

We have no hesitation in expressing what we are perfectly certain is the opinion strongly entertained by the vast majority of English Conservatives, that a more thoroughly unprincipled change of policy than that of the Conservative Ministry since its accession to office could scarcely have been thought possible. We do not for a moment maintain that a Government is bound by the purely political acts of its predecessors; but nothing could be more fatal to the cause of Law and Order anywhere, and above all in Ireland, than that it should be supposed that, as Mr. Brodrick well observed, a change of Government implies a break in the continuity of the administration of justice. It is not often that we are able to agree with Sir William Harcourt; but it is impossible to deny the force of his remark, that if the Government are going to commence their direction of Irish affairs with an attack on the administration of justice, it is certain that their experiment of governing Ireland by the ordinary law is doomed to failure. As it is, they have already lent their countenance to the disgraceful Parnellite allegation that the juries of Ireland are packed juries, and the Judges unjust Judges. Yet it is by these very Judges and juries that Ministers now propose to enforce the ordinary law.

The plain truth is that the Government has already made a great blunder with regard to Ireland. Lord Carnarvon's announcement of a conciliatory policy was based on a very partial and misleading estimate of the true condition of affairs, but at least there might be something to be said for a well-meant attempt to detach the vast majority of the Irish people from the Party of Sedition and attract them to the paths of loyalty and order. We have never upheld the doctrines of Orangeism, and have constantly advocated conciliation where conciliation is possible or advisable. Lord Ashbourne's new Land Purchase Bill, which, though probably doomed to failure, is calculated to conciliate the classes who are worth conciliating. But the action of the Government goes far beyond any permissible limits of conciliation. It was more than apparent yesterday week that at least some members of the Cabinet are making a deliberate bid for the Parnellite vote; and a curious incident in connection with this estimate of their intention is furnished by the extraordinary circular issued by the Central Conservative Office inquiring as to the number of Irish voters in certain constituencies. Is this really the outcome of all the Tory denunciations fulminated against the Kilmainham Treaty, against compacts with treason, against conniving at sedition, and the like? The Tory party cannot too soon or too urgently impress upon its leaders the fatuity and folly of any attempt to reconcile the Irish Irreconcileables.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

As we remarked last week in describing the provisions of Lord Salisbury's Bill on the Housing of the Working Classes, there are several points raised by the measure which will need very careful consideration before it passes into law. The sanitary clauses of the Bill have been generally approved, and in the House of Lords neither Lord Wemyss nor Lord Bramwell had anything to urge against them. It is in that part of the measure relating to remedies for overcrowding that room exists for considerable difference of opinion. The first point raised by Lord Wemyss on Monday was, we think, fairly met by the Prime Minister; although it certainly would seem, at first sight, that the proposal to sell public property, such as the sites of prisons, at less than the fair market value, in order to provide workmen's dwellings is a somewhat questionable one, to say the least. Lord Bramwell urged that the difference between the fair price and the actual price would be a sum of money given by Government to the working-classes of the Metropolis. But most people will think, with the Duke of Argyll, that Lord Salisbury's answer was a satisfactory one. The Prime Minister reminds us that the State has done a great evil to the working-classes of a twofold character. First, it has given forcible possession of large blocks of land on which dwellings of the poor formerly stood, and thus the population which once inhabited them has been crowded more and more into the already limited and scanty accommodation elsewhere. Hence the State owes the working-classes a debt of compensation for this injury. And then, secondly, the State is the greatest of all employers of labour, and it ought to feel itself bound (at least morally bound) to provide adequate housing and shelter for those whom it employs. This is an obligation which landlords and other large employers of labour throughout the country recognise and act upon. As we have said, the contention is a fair one; but Lord Bramwell made a suggestion which deserves attention. He advocated the selling of the prison sites for as much as they would fetch, and the spending of the proceeds in buying land for providing dwellings at certain localities most convenient for the working-classes. Here, however, comes in the counter-consideration that, before the houses could be built in these places, other houses would have to be pulled down, and this again would cause at least temporary over-crowding in the neighbourhood. So that perhaps Lord Salisbury's plan of building the new dwellings on the actual prison-sites is, after all, the best.

The portion of the Bill most open to criticism is that which enables tenants-for-life to let land for the erection of workmen's dwellings at less than its proper value. A tenant-for-life obviously occupies in part the position of a trustee for the next heir, and there seems a clear objection to his thus sacrificing the pecuniary interests of the latter for an eleemosynary purpose. Another point as to which we feel considerable diffidence is the provision empowering the local authority of a country town to build lodging-houses for workmen, "provided there "is no risk of loss to the ratepayers." It may well be asked how such a risk is to be avoided; and the hardship to the ratepayers if it be not avoided is very evident.

It would be a great mistake to expect too much from Lord Salisbury's Bill—supposing it to become law; nor can it be too often impressed upon the public that it is not by far-reaching, drastic, and revolutionary legislation that the evils of overcrowding can really be met. The remedial work must necessarily be slow and gradual, and undertaken step by step. Lord Salisbury's Bill may be regarded as, on the whole, a step in the right direction; but there is too much reason to fear that even when we have done our best, we shall see only more plainly than before the immense difficulty of grappling with the problem. The very houses that are built will probably attract new thousands to London, and there seems but little possibility of effecting a general reduction of rents. Still we must do our best, hoping to mitigate, at least in some degree, if not ever wholly to remedy, the hardships suffered by the hard-working and deserving classes who form the staple of the English nation.

SPECIAL COTS IN HOSPITALS.

It is hard enough in these days for London hospitals to keep their doors open and their books clear of debt. No "Hospital Sunday" is a panacea for their troubles. After the early years of such a scheme are past, the first blush of novelty is gone, and the results dwindle sadly downward. We know this ourselves, without Dr. Wakley telling us of it in his generous letter, written a few days since. Then someone bethinks himself of a "Hos-"pital Saturday," and kindly patient ladies stand, as they stood a week ago, at the corners of the streets, and in the busiest quarters of the great city, and they do all that in them lies. But with all these efforts there are few of our hospitals which have endowment enough calmly to face years of leanness, and perhaps of war, when the income-tax goes up and shares go down. And there are few of our merchant-princes who are at once able and willing to stand in the breach and give prosperity to great institutions of charity. So it is that when a way is found by which humble offerings can be devoted to a special cot or a special bed in a hospital, and that single instrument of mercy is—not strained—but gladly used, those who are interested in the welfare of our hospitals feel grateful to the mind in which the idea originated. A thousand pounds is no very large sum, but its income is enough to make a single bed independent, indeed rich *in sæcula*, should the life of the hospital endure so long.

We believe that this expedient of endowing a special cot in a large hospital occurred first—now nearly a quarter of a century ago—to the mind of the late Mrs. Alfred Gatty. It has been many times welcomed since. Children had already much for which to thank the kindly writer of *Parables from Nature*, but there was nothing done in all her unselfish life for which the poor children of London should thank her so gratefully as for her work in the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street. Here the first special cot was established, the endowment having been collected by her from readers of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. Her untiring exertions afterwards assured the welfare of a second cot, so that when her last hours came she could think that there were always one boy and one girl in England who needed help, and had, through her aid, found it. It is no small thing to be entering with this recurrence into two lives—to know that part of one's own life has been given to brighten theirs, to help and comfort, and make them, even for ever so small a space, a little freer from pain, a little less cold and hungry, a little happier and brighter.

There is a third *Aunt Judy* cot, called the

"St. Petersburg cot," which is supported by yearly subscriptions from readers of the magazine in Russia. And there is yet a fourth cot which is in some sense an offshoot of the two first we have mentioned. It is a bed in the Convalescent Hospital at Highgate, to which some of the children who pass away from Great Ormond-street are fit to go. The task of endowing this is still undone. Something, nay much, has been done towards raising this last £1,000, but more remains to be done. Those among us who know Mrs. Gatty's beautiful writings probably know also much of what the gifted daughter of a gifted mother has written. There are few books of late years which have given so much pleasure and done so much good as those of Juliana Horatia Ewing. We have only to mention *Jackanapes; or, The Story of a Short Life*, and the floodgates are opened in remembrance of all that the lamented Mrs. Ewing wrote in the forty-four years of her life. In her touching story of *Madam Liberality* she drew, quite unconsciously, in a few simple touches—herself. There is nothing more beautiful in all her stories than the story of how Madam Liberality let the doctor's assistant take out the tooth-fang which he had accidentally left in her jaw, because her mother's "fixed scale of reward "was sixpence for a tooth without fangs, and a "shilling for one with them," and she wanted the larger sum to spend on her own Christmas-tree and its presents for her brothers and sisters. When the fang was out, "Madam Liberality "staggered home, very giddy, but very happy. "Moralists say a great deal about pain treading "so very closely on the heels of pleasure in "this life, but they are not always wise or "grateful enough to speak of the pleasure "which springs out of pain. And yet there is "a bliss which comes just when pain has "ceased, whose rapture rivals even the high "happiness of unbroken health; and there is "a keen pleasure about small pleasures hardly "earned, in which the full measure of those "who can afford anything they want is some-"times lacking. Relief is certainly one of the "most delicious sensations which poor "humanity can enjoy." It is this pleasure and relief that can now be given—not to the writer of these beautiful words, for she is beyond their reach—but to those to whom she would far rather have seen pleasure and relief given. That which is still lacking is being collected from the readers of Mrs. Ewing's books, and when the goal is reached the convalescent cot will remain ready for the children who can come to it as long as the Institution lasts. It will "be re-dedicated to the memory of mother "and daughter, both of whom were true lovers "of children, and both of whom learned by "their own sufferings the great value of such "alleviations of pain as skilful and tender care "can supply."

Those—and their name is legion—who know Mrs. Ewing from her books will feel that there is something peculiarly appropriate in this memorial of her. Not only was her heart open to every call upon its catholic kindliness—witness her *Brothers of Pity*—but her love for the country, its beauties and its flowers, its bright sun and its fresh air, passed even the love with which Londoners yearn for it. It is to enjoy and profit by these things that the pale children are sent from Great Ormond-street up to Highgate. When they are recovering, breezy Highgate is for a while their home if so be that a bed is vacant for them there. They are then, probably, on the highroad to recovery, and this seems a present end which—for children—would have been the most to Mrs. Ewing's hopeful mind. Sad though her stories sometimes are, there is always the gleam of hope to irradiate them. We cannot forbear to remind our readers how the crippled soldier-child in *The Story of a Short Life*, who could play at no "soldier-"game" except that of "being in hospital," made up his mind to have a blue dressing-gown of regulation colour and pattern, just such as an invalid from the Soudan would have worn, and how he wrote from Asholt Camp to his mother, "What do you think I found on my "coverlet when I went to bed? A real, "proper blue dressing-gown, and a crimson "tie! It came out of store, and Aunt Adelaide "made it smaller herself. Wasn't it kind of "her?" It would be hard indeed if one who could paint so feelingly and realise so fully the troubles and sorrows of others should in her grave be denied this which comes, as it were, her last request. In and for her love of giving, then, and then only, could Mrs. Ewing herself stint and save. "It may seem strange," she wrote, "that Madam Liberality should ever "have been accused of meanness, and yet her "eldest brother did once shake his head at her "and say, 'You're the most meanest and the "*generousest* person I ever knew.'"

Reviews.

ON THE TRACK OF THE CRESCENT.*

On the Track of the Crescent is the somewhat grandiloquent title which Major Johnson has bestowed upon the notes of a tour taken by him in Eastern lands, ranging, according to his alliterative sub-title, from the Piræus to Pesth. The Major writes in a jaunty style and evidently enjoyed his journey much, notwithstanding certain unpleasant experiences in the way of food and sleeping accommodation. He begins with Athens, and the experienced critic argues rather unfavourably for the rest of the book when he finds on the first page of it such a sentence as the following:—

> I cannot describe the choking mass of emotions which I experienced when I found myself at last in the land of the greatest people which the world has ever seen, and saw the sun rising behind Mount Hymettus, tinting the glorious ruins of the Acropolis with colours which defy description.

As soon as his "choking mass of emotions" allow him utterance, he proceeds to indulge in some not very novel reflections on Athens past and present. As regards the past it may not be unfair to surmise that the Major's emotions are rather read up for the occasion, than the outcome of his classical studies. One indication of this is his confusion between Greek and Latin names—of which the most striking instance is the reference to the "contest between Minerva and Poseidon." Again, the reflections on the prison of Socrates, the authenticity of which is complacently assumed, are hardly such as would occur to a student of Plato or Xenophon; and what are we to say to the description of "a small temple, wherein, no doubt, "Diogenes used to sit, and from the outside of "which Plato, Socrates, and all the great orators "used to address the crowd"?

The author is more successful when he tells us what he has seen than when he gives the results of what he has crammed up for the occasion, whether that cram be classical or statistical. But had he confined himself to what he had seen, his book would hardly have attained its present proportions, and we are often reminded of the gentleman in *Verdant Green* who, when his flow of ideas ran short, used to fill up his home letters with extracts descriptive of the history of the various colleges of the University. "Here let me say "something as to the internal economy of "Turkey" sounds rather a plagiarism from "Now "I'll tell you something about Merton."

From Athens the traveller went to Constantinople—his account of which introduces the digression to which we have just referred—thence to Varna, where he took train and proceeded to Bucharest, and, on his arrival there, proceeds, after the same fashion, to tell us something about the country and the people, gathered, like the home letters above referred to, not from his own experience, but from the "best authorities." He was fortunate enough to be present in the capital of the Roumanian Kingdom at the time of the coronation of the first King, and gives so bright and lively an account of it that we are induced to say, *O si sic omnia!* From the city of pleasure he went to Mehadia, a Hungarian mineral spring a few miles from Orsova, situate in the romantic gorge of the Czerna, and he gives a graphic account of the Csardas, a national Hungarian dance, which he there saw for the first time. Orsova was his next halting-place, and his encounter when on his way thither with some wild gipsies gives an opportunity for another digression on this curious race. At Orsova he records a somewhat remarkable experience in the way of hotel life, where the "very hand-"some women, with auburn hair and blue eyes "and a lovely complexion," who brought in his washtub, insisted on kissing him. While going up the Danube he was thrilled, like Dr. Liddon and Mr. MacColl, by the sight of a human being with a turban on his head impaled upon a stake; but this terrible repetition of a too famous atrocity turned out—as the atrocity itself would probably have done had it been investigated—to be nothing more than a watchman standing upon a pole with one leg on each side of it, his feet supported on little steps, and his chin resting on a cross-bar.

At Pesth he tells us something which he has read up about the Hungarians, and expresses his own opinion that no modern school exceeds in grandeur of design and artistic finish the works of art to be found in the Museum. He also grows enthusiastic over the Hungarian belles:—

> The women have regular features, magnificent eyes which flashed with Oriental fire, nostrils which dilated with haughty passion like those of thoroughbred horses; hair of raven wing blackness, sometimes ornamented with coins, sometimes with coloured handkerchiefs prettily folded on the head; fairy-like forms gliding over the ground with a gazelle-like grace, which might even vie with that of an Andalusian belle; and an indescribable undulatory movement, rarely if ever seen out of Hungary or Spain.

A run into Transylvania occupies the next ten chapters, which are perhaps the best, and certainly the least hackneyed, part of the book. Of the fertility of the country and the industry of the peasants he speaks in high terms, though the effect of the "patriarchal simplicity" of the country life which he thus enjoyed is somewhat diminished by the incidental mention that Count P—— B——, his kindly host, had some eighty-six law-suits pending with his tenants.

A short stay in Pesth after this visit brings Major Johnson's volume to a close; and though we doubt if his readers will enjoy his narrative quite as much as he himself has enjoyed his journey and has enjoyed writing about it, there are many less pleasant volumes of travel published than this mixture of "hasty wayside notes" and of selections from "the best authorities," and it will serve excellently to wile away a few spare hours.

* *On the Track of the Crescent.* By Major E. C. Johnson. In One Vol.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1885.

A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST THREE CENTURIES AGO.*

The sixteenth century, in France as well as in England, abounds in characters full of originality and of vigour. From the stirring events of the time, from the mighty intellectual, religious, and political upheaving which transformed the whole conditions of European society, came forth on the one hand heroes whose names will live for ever in the pages of history, and, on the other, monsters such as the world, fortunately, seldom sees. Nothing commonplace, nothing dull, in the days of Luther and Calvin, Montaigne and Rabelais, Shakespeare and Spenser; all the individualities stand out with a distinctness which was seldom realised before, and which has not often been reproduced since.

Not perhaps in the first rank, but certainly in the second, of these personages we would place Jean de Vivonne, the father of the celebrated Mdme. Rambouillet, and who, as ambassador, represented worthily the Court of France both at Rome and Madrid. Brave, clever, well-informed, honourable in every sense of the word, high-principled, and withal full of that quality so essential to diplomatists which our French neighbours designate by the expression *finesse*, Jean de Vivonne may not perhaps stand so high as Cardinal d'Ossat on the roll of politicians, but he was quite the equal to the Bishops of Dax and of Valena, Armand du Ferrier and President Jeannois. His life is now related to us by Viscount Guy de Brimond d'Ars, in a most interesting volume, written with that brilliancy of style, that animation, that picturesqueness which remind us of the age in which Jean de Vivonne himself lived and upheld the interest of the country both in Spain and in Italy. Brantôme and President de Tron may have, perhaps, been guilty of exaggeration in the high encomium they pass on the father of Mdme. de Rambouillet; but the numerous family papers, letters, and documents of every kind, which our author has been able to consult, bear ample witness to the sterling merits of De Vivonne.

The volume we are now noticing is divided into six chapters, corresponding to the following events:—1. Childhood and youth (1530-1571); 2. Embassy in Spain (1572-1583); 3. First Embassy in Italy (1585-1586); 4. Second Embassay (1586-1589); 5. Share taken by Jean de Vivonne in the conversion of Henry IV. to Roman Catholicism (1589-1595); 6. His governorship of the Prince de Condé; last years of his life (1595-1599). The programme, we see, is an exceedingly interesting one, and the author has filled it with the greatest success. We had marked a number of passages for quotation in this notice, but although want of space prevents us from inserting them all, we must give one or two by way of specimen, and we shall begin with a striking appreciation of Philip II., King of Spain:—

> He was stiff and formal in his demeanour; above all things he studied to preserve the majesty which becomes a sovereign; and, in his estimation, the majesty of a king was pretty much the same as that which belongs to God. He considered himself as the only depository of the power and the justice which come from above; no other limits could possibly be assigned to the omnipotence of the Vice-God than those defined by the authority of Rome; nay, the boundary line separating the secular from the religious provinces was for him so vague that he often trespassed upon the domains of the Pope. The proud convictions of Philip II. give the key to his political system. Profoundly impressed with the sacredness of his mission, he was inaccessible to pity, incapable of kindness, implacable; and in his soul, thus steeled against all affections, plans fermented, were born, and slowly developed—plans, the uniform object of which was the realisation of a splendid Utopia, the greatness of God in this world brought about by the greatness of the Catholic family *par excellence*; and Philip devoted himself to the accomplishment of his task with the ardour of an inspired monk. Gloomy, sallow, in the silence of his study, dressed in black, seeing no one, allowing his mind no rest, behold him sitting night and day at his desk, sending off despatches to his Ministers, his generals, his viceroys, corresponding with all the thrones and all the pretenders to the thrones in the world, condemning lives by a single stroke of his pen, covering with marginal notes the memoirs heaped up together in his room, carrying to a mania his odd taste for scribbling *à outrance*. Such is the Vice-God in his cloud, inaccessible, and hurling his thunderbolts. He affixes his signature to a document, he thunders away slowly, it seems as if he had the whole of eternity at his disposal.

Viscount de Brimond d'Ars has an admirable chapter on the massacre of the Huguenots in 1572, and he describes with great vigour the vacillating policy of Charles IX., who, from being the enthusiastic admirer of Coligny, endorsing his plans and patronising his views, turns completely round, and wishes the destruction of the Calvinists to be so complete that not one shall remain to upbraid him for his deed.

> The sixteenth century (says our author, by way of explanation) is an invalid epoch (*un temps malade*). Montaigne writes: "In these our days, if a man is guilty merely of parricide and of sacrilege, he is accounted good and honourable." The endeavours made by superior minds, such as Erasmus and L'Hospital, to extract from the teaching of the various religions a common stock of ethical philosophy, a treasure where human wisdom could find its sustenance, has only served to remove one of the foundations of practical wisdom, and that wisdom, tottering, has sunk into the scepticism of Charron and Montaigne. The Church, indeed, has just made its voice to be heard, and formulated at Trent the catechism which should serve as an infallible guide; but the Church, always admirable as a body, is betrayed by too large a proportion of her ministers, Cardinals, and monks, who impair the authority and consideration belonging to their office. Besides, the Romish faith is called in question by the new doctrines. Is it not the Queen, mother of the Kings of France, their educator and their guide, who alludes jestingly to "the old religion," and who feeds her children upon the marrow of Huguenot books? People appeal to sacred texts only for the purpose of abetting, excusing, extolling passion . . . . by dint of twisting them and explaining them away, you are sure to find them always subservient.

We earnestly hope, in conclusion, that Viscount Brimond d'Ars may be induced to continue his labours in the field of modern history; the legitimate success which he has obtained by this his first venture is the best possible guarantee for the future, and it is not much to say that there are very few living French historians who can be named with him, combining as he does the brilliant style of M. Augustin Thierry with the erudition of M. Mignet.

* *Jean de Vivonne: sa Vie et ses Ambassades près de Philippe II., et à la Cour de Rôme.* Par le Vicomte Guy de Brimond d'Ars. 8vo. Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie.

NEW NOVELS.

*A Second Life** is, as regards its main incident, a very extraordinary story, which severely tests our sense of what is probable. The Mer de Glace is not altogether a satisfactory place for a young lady to disappear in, and it is hardly possible that the most experienced of Chamounix guides could have contrived to bring her down without being discovered. However, if we once admit the possibility of the disappearance of Mrs. Welby, we must acknowledge the skilful manner in which Mrs. Alexander has worked out a decidedly novel situation. The third volume, we must own, drags a good deal, and the author takes a somewhat unconscionable time in getting rid of Mr. Welby and making Brian Leigh happy. But in the end the heroine is compensated for all her sufferings, and is placed in a fair way of being comfortable ever after. Her second life begins with her supposed disappearance down a *crevasse* as Mrs. Welby and her reappearance as Mrs. Wood. The anxieties of that second life, when she fears each moment to be recognised by her husband or some of her early friends and acquaintances, are graphically described, and our sympathies are cleverly enlisted on her side by the picture which is drawn of the purse-proud, pompous old hypocrite to whom she had been sacrificed. That sacrifice, made for her mother's sake far more than for her own, does indeed bear sorry fruit, and it does not tell well for her penetration that she should ever have believed, even for a moment, in so thoroughgoing a cad. It is not long after her marriage that Mr. Welby reveals his cloven foot, and all Mrs. Alexander's skill cannot prevent our feeling a sensation of disgust at the picture drawn of her early wedded life. We can well believe that she found it difficult to love, honour, and obey such a person as Mr. Welby, and her relations to him are more those of the favourite of the harem towards her lord and master than those of an ordinary wife towards her husband. If ever it were justifiable for a wife to pretend to be dead in order to escape from her husband, it may be supposed to have been so in the case before us, though Mildred ought to have remembered that, when she mated with a selfish clown, she took him for worse as well as for better. But Mrs. Alexander has skilfully avoided the pitfalls into which an inferior artist might have fallen in so ticklish a situation, and her heroine retains her own self-respect and the respect of the reader in the somewhat equivocal position in which she is placed. The minor characters are cleverly drawn, and the book is an interesting one, though the interest is, as we have said, beaten out rather thin in the third volume. Mrs. Alexander is very conscientious in giving her readers good measure for their money, and there is, as a mere question of words, enough in her three volumes to make two or three ordinary novels with the customary large print and wide margin.

Miss Dora Russell is, if we mistake not, the first female novelist who has utilised the last Egyptian campaign for the purposes of fiction.† The wells of Abu Klea and the march back across the desert supply her with the way out of the difficulties in which her principal personages are involved. Here not only is the bad hero killed off, but the good hero is also disencumbered of his first love, who is very much in his way when he is about to be made happy by his second. At the commencement of the novel we are led over very familiar ground. The country squire who loves not wisely but too well a village maiden, and is compelled by the pressure of pecuniary circumstances to propose to another lady, is a well-known figure in fiction. But a variety in the situation is introduced when Graham North, the hero, is attracted by the wealthier lady, not only as a matter of purse-strings, but as a matter of pure affection. Indeed, Katherine Despard is altogether a higher and more attractive character than poor, foolish, pretty-faced Winny. Both of them are devoted to Graham, and Winny shows her devotion by throwing herself into the river on receiving from her quondam lover the note announcing his change of intention. Graham plunges into the river after her, and is for some time after his rescue from death delirious, so that his mother deems it advisable to conceal from him the fatal consequences to poor Winny herself, and there is a powerful, if somewhat painful, scene when, in ignorance of what has happened, he writes proposing to marry her, and subsequently hears the news of her death. But Winny is not dead after all, and turns up under most extraordinary circumstances, and fresh complications are brought about by her reappearance after Graham and Katherine have renewed their engagement. We cannot say that her rescue is very probable, but still more improbable is the manner of her final removal from the scene. We do not propose to reveal Miss Russell's secret, which will come with as great a surprise upon the reader as it would probably have done upon Lord Wolseley, had he been aware of what materials the force under his command was in part composed. Taken as a

* *A Second Life.* By Mrs. Alexander. In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1885.

† *On Golden Hinges.* By Dora Russell. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

whole, *On Golden Hinges* is not a very wise book, and while the first half is commonplace, the last half is improbable. Nor can grammar be regarded as the author's strong point. "She would live to "separate you and I" and "Her own grief and "regret for her cousin was most sincere," are certainly not favourable specimens.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Of Dr. Liddon's sermon preached at the consecration of the Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter, and since published under the title of *A Father in Christ* (Rivingtons), we gave a very full summary at the time it was delivered. To the second edition, just issued, Dr. Liddon prefixes a rejoinder to the strictures of Dr. Hatch in the *Contemporary Review* for June—a paper which we dealt with in our leading columns some weeks ago. Dr. Liddon's preface, which extends over forty pages, is a masterly reply, full of sound learning and acute reasoning. Not the least valuable part of it is the passage in which Dr. Liddon criticises his opponent's view, to the effect that "the Christian "communities have a free right of organisation":

> All forms of Church order are, according to Dr. Hatch, equally Divine or equally matters of indifference. But in this absence of an adequate seriousness, as I must venture to think it, Dr. Hatch will not enlist the sympathies of any who believe that the Divine Will, in smaller matters as in greater, if it can be discovered, is to be obeyed. For this truly loyal motive underlies alike the struggles of the Puritan against Prelacy, and the struggles of the Ultramontane against Gallicanism and Anglicanism. And, if the defenders of particular systems or theories be mistaken, material error is surely better than indifference to any feature, whether easily discoverable or not, of the Revealed Will of God.

On the same subject Dr. Liddon further remarks:—

> It is difficult for me to understand how Dr. Hatch reconciles his theory of the unimportance of "a particular form of Church organisation," or of the "merely antiquarian" interest of the claims of Episcopacy against Presbyterianism, with the language of the English Prayer-Book. . . . . If the Episcopal order is only a surviving relic of antiquity, tolerable and even interesting, but in no real sense necessary to the kingdom and work of Christ, must we not say that the process of admitting a man into it, as prescribed in the Prayer-Book, is accompanied by a great deal of needless fuss and verbiage, if not with very irreverent, nay wholly unpardonable, appeals to the Most Holy Name?

Replying to Dr. Hatch's protest against the idea that Dissenters "have no Sacraments, no share in "the Communion of Saints, and no right to bear "the Christian name," Dr. Liddon observes:—

> No instructed and believing Churchman would hold the language which he condemns. If the non-Episcopal bodies have no true orders, they have unquestionably a true Baptism, supposing the matter and words of that Sacrament to be duly administered; since lay baptism is of undoubted validity. And, surely, the great Sacrament of our Regeneration carries with it a share in the communion of saints, and, much more, a right to bear the Christian name. That which, in our belief and to our sorrow, the non-Episcopal communities lack, is participation in those privileges which depend upon a ministry duly authorised by Christ our Lord, and in particular, the precious Sacrament of His Body and Blood. Even here, when their dissent from His Church is determined by a motive of loyalty to what they believe to be His Will, we may trust that He supplies to them in other ways many blessings which they neglect to seek through the chartered channels.

We cannot resist quoting one more admirable passage with respect to the same point:—

> We may be sure that beyond the terms of His Revelation, the Infinite Mercy has resources at His disposal on which we may not presume in our own case, whatever we may hope from them for others. Only when men have real opportunities of knowing God's will, does their opposition to it create anxiety; and indeed while, in perfect good faith, although as we must think erroneously, Presbyterians or Congregationalists stand aloof from the Church or oppose it, they are often bright examples to many of its professing members.
>
> Like more than one writer in Antiquity, men who live in separation from the Church may teach certain portions of Divine truth with a fulness which is often wanting among ourselves who have to answer for privileges which they have lost. No Churchman can read Dr. Dale's book on the Atonement or his Commentary on the Ephesians, or Dr. Milligan's work on the Resurrection of our Lord, without feelings of warm admiration, and thankfulness to Almighty God for such solid contributions to the cause of true religion. We should indeed do an ill service to our separated brethren if, in acknowledgment of these or other services to the common Christian cause, we should, in a spirit of facile indifference, compliment away supplemental truths, which as yet they do not accept, and which are not ours to surrender at any man's bidding. But meanwhile their position is at least a consistent one, and they may hope for that increasing illumination which is the reward of consistency.

We certainly recommend our readers to obtain and procure this remarkable sermon.

The Criminal Code of the German Empire (translated, with Prolegomena and a Commentary, by Geoffrey Drage, B.A., of Lincoln's-inn, sometime Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford—Chapman and Hall, Limited) seems mainly the outcome of what Mr. Drage has learnt from two eminent German professors—from Dr. Berner's books, and from Dr. Gneist's lectures. Naturally enough, oral teaching has inspired Mr. Drage with the enthusiasm which leads him to give his work to the world under the honoured name of Rudolph Gneist. But neither professor need be in any way ashamed of the English exponent of his views. The field is an untrodden one, and Mr. Drage's steps are careful and accurate. He may well say, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. Indeed, he appears to be contemplating a greater, and a more widely useful work, on "the Com- "mercial Codes of Germany, Italy, and Spain." We venture to predict that this will command a greater popularity in England than the present instalment. Encouraging as may be the Criminal Code of Germany to our law reformers, and valuable as may be the information it contains to those who spend much of their lives beyond the Rhine, still, a Commercial Code possesses a wider interest, for it comes home to all who have, or may have, dealings in Germany that must, upon occasion, be investigated under the *lex fori*. We have no wish, however, to cavil at the book before us. From it anyone can learn the offences which it is possible to commit, and the penalties which the law visits upon offenders. It is a treat for an Englishman to find a whole code of law which is capable of statement in some hundred and ten small octavo pages. They may not be very easy reading, but an Act of Parliament has never been accused of being that; and it is no small consolation, for those who are presumed to know the law, to find that law—*e.g.*, on offences relating to the coinage—concisely given in seven paragraphs of no inordinate length. True, there are two or three provisions which touch the coinage outside this chapter, but Mr. Drage's admirable index quickly helps us to them. The "case-law" on each clause is, on Mr. Drage's showing, simplicity itself. Thus when we read that "anyone shall be punished by a fine up to "sixty shillings" (why not marks?), "or by arrest "up to fourteen days who . . . throws stones "or other hard bodies or refuse at men or horses "or other beasts of draught or burden, against "houses, buildings, enclosures, or into gardens," we immediately find a decision noted, that "this "includes cases in which the man aimed at is not "hit (Leipsic, January 31st, 1881)." It must, however, take a preter-German memory to quote such a decision without knowing the name of the offender. Mr. Drage's book is furnished forth with with careful "historical and philosophical prole- "gomena," with an exhaustive commentary on the Code, and then—the head and front of the book—with the Code itself. A dozen short appendices contain the law on isolated subjects of general interest, such as vaccination, trade-marks, and playing cards. We cannot forbear quoting one striking passage from the Press Law of 1874:—"The publishing editor must send a copy of "each number of a periodical print to the police "magistrate of the place of issue, free of charge, "so soon as the distribution and sending off "commences, in return for a certificate which is "to be delivered to him. This regulation is not "applicable to prints which serve exclusively the "objects of science, art, trade, or industry." This stands in as marked a contrast to the law of Great Britain as Mr. Drage's book to ordinary law-books. We congratulate its writer on a piece of work which is at once thorough and genuine.

The new volume of *Little Folks*, containing the collected numbers for the last half-year, shows that Messrs. Cassell's deservedly popular periodical for young people has lost none of its wonted attraction. Alike in what it has performed and in what it promises, it has great claims on the attention of a large and over-increasing circle of readers. In most families it is already a household friend in its monthly form, but where it is not yet known in that form it deserves to penetrate in its collected shape, where the attractions which it already possesses are increased and emphasised by the very graceful and picturesque cover which has been supplied to the current volume.

In a Good Cause is a collection of stories, poems, and pictures, published by Messrs. Wells Gardner and Co., for the benefit of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children in Hackney-road, and dedicated by permission to the Princess of Wales, who is always ready to help in a good cause. The compiler, Mrs. Tyssen Amherst, has enlisted the services of many accomplished authors and artists, who have cordially co-operated with her in the preparation of a most attractive volume, which can hardly fail to accomplish the main object of the editor and contributors, and by the profits of its sale to add considerably to the funds of the institution. For those who are induced to purchase it will not only be forwarding a good work, but they will get good value for their money. The well-known names, too numerous to mention, both of artists and writers, are in themselves a sufficient guarantee for its merits, and the reader must be indeed hard to please who does not find something to gratify and amuse him, as well as to touch the heart, in the varied contents of a volume which, even if it were not recommended to us by the good cause which it is intended to advance, would be well worth its price from a literary and artistic apart from a charitable standpoint.

Mr. James Nash's *Guide to Nice* (Kerby and Endean), systematic and sober, is full of information of all kinds, and is quite ambitious in its historical features. This is a point of excellence, adding greatly to the actual value of it. Nothing has been omitted calculated to make it useful and acceptable; while the style and printing are to be commended. The work is excellent.

A reproduction in sanguine of a drawing by Mr. Burne Jones will, we understand, appear in the *Magazine of Art* for May, the artist being further represented in an engraving by W. Biscombe Gardner of "The Wheel of Fortune," and a copy of one of a series of designs in illustration of the "Canticle of Canticles." Another novelty will be a page of caricature portraits of the Royal Academicians, by Mr. Harry Furniss; whilst Mr. Allingham will contribute a "Swing "Song," with a picture by Miss Havers reproduced in colour.

The recent death of Mrs. Ewing *multis ille bonis plebilis occidit* lends an additional interest to her latest work. But *The Story of a Short Life* requires no such adventitious aid to its popularity, and we may congratulate the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge on the production of one of the most attractive and fascinating little volumes which we have come across in the course of a somewhat extended critical experience. Perhaps, for the children themselves, for whom it is primarily designed, it has too sad a tone, and very youthful readers will hardly be able to appreciate the delicacy and refinement of some of the pathos which lends it such a charm for elder readers. We have always thought *Jackanapes* a masterpiece, but *The Story of a Short Life* is even better. Our regret for the premature death of the gifted writer is intensified by the yet further revelation of her powers afforded by this her latest work. It is, of course, to be expected that the perusal of a long series of literary efforts should render the critic somewhat callous, but we are not ashamed to own that we have read Mrs. Ewing's last work with an uncomfortable feeling of choking in the throat, and had any bystander accused us of the presence of tears in our eyes we should have repudiated the charge with that unnecessary indignation which always accompanies conscious guilt. The story itself is so slight that it is not necessary to reproduce it, especially as we feel sure that all our readers who are worth having it reproduced for them will read it for themselves. But we may say that not only the little hero himself, *lætus sorte mea*, but his father and mother—especially the former—and his military friends high and low, from the V.C. to the colonel's servant O'Reilly, are admirable portraits. There may be people in the world who can read the little story through without being touched by its grace and its pathos, but we don't admire them, and we certainly don't envy them.

Professor Masson has, under the somewhat awkward title of *Carlyle Personally and in his Writings* (Macmillan and Co.), republished two essays delivered by him at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on the writer who has exercised so great an influence over modern English literature. The lecturer is by no means satisfied with the view of him which has been given by the biographer of his own choice, and protests against "that ideal sage and patriarch of "letters that went to his grave in peaceful "dignity and amid universal honour" being confounded with the Carlyle known to us through the medium of the nine volumes for which Mr. Froude is responsible. "A heroic and un- "sullied life," and "a nobly extraordinary "personality," are what the Professor claims for Carlyle, notwithstanding all the revelations of the real man for which we are indebted to Mr. Froude's zeal rather than to his discretion. But, like the ever-famous Humpty Dumpty, "not all the king's horses and all the "king's men," not all the professors of Edinburgh can set Carlyle up again. We know too much about him to replace him on his pedestal, and whether it be dyspepsia or natural cussedness which is responsible for the degradation of this ideal sage, there is no doubt of that degradation. Professor Masson makes a vigorous defence of the "moody, "agonised, and melancholy Carlyle," but after all does not succeed in displacing the impression left of him by Mr. Froude. His early acquaintance with the Chelsea prophet goes back to 1834, and he reckons him as one of the two greatest men he has ever known, Dr. Chalmers being the other. Of the two lectures, one deals with Carlyle's personality, the other with his works; and while admitting that "he cannot be classed among "the Churchmen," the lecturer claims for him something more than a mere fervid Natural Theism, and that he was far removed from "the "torpid inane of so-called Agnosticism," while "detaching himself from all particular religions "past and present."

Messrs. Cassell's *Red Library* is intended to contain a series of standard works, which, as the copyright has expired, the publishers are enabled to reproduce at a low price but in an attractive form. The series opens with *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Rienzi*, and though the print is perhaps rather too small for those who take a luxurious view of reading, it is quite clear and distinct enough for ordinary mortals. It is a rather amusing feature in the reissue to find a warning against attempts at imitation. Of course, when copyright has expired, a book is fair game for rival publishers, but there can hardly be any right, moral or legal, on the part of any one of those publishers to claim immunity from imitation for their reissues.

The *Select Plays of Shakespeare* which Dr. Wright is editing for *The Clarendon Press Series* are a real boon to students. The latest addition to them is *Twelfth Night*, which the editor of the series has taken under his own charge, and he has certainly produced a most admirable and careful edition of it. Those who are familiar with the earlier volumes of the series will not require to be told of the literary skill and labour bestowed on their reproduction; those who are not so acquainted will feel obliged to us for introducing to their notice what is probably the very best edition of Shakespeare's plays, regarded from the point of view of the student, which has ever appeared. In these days of examinations it is specially valuable, and the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have, by their publication of it, added yet another to their claims on the gratitude of all students of English literature, not only in the humbler but in the more advanced sense of the often much-abused word "student."

Academy Sketches (W. H. Allen and Co.) is a a younger brother of *Academy Notes*, and, as is sometimes the case with younger brothers, is bigger and more ambitious than its senior. We can hardly say that its rival, for both one and the other are the offspring of the same artistic parent, and it is to the accomplished taste and enterprise of Mr. Henry Blackburn that we are indebted for both. The *Sketches* are in the third year of their existence, and form, as in previous years, a supplemental volume to the *Notes*. It is not always quite easy to follow the principle on which the selections are made. Sometimes—as for example in Mr. Pettie's "Challenged," and Mr. Poynter's "Diadumene," and Mr. Bartlett's "Last Work"—the two books are identical. Sometimes pictures are represented in the earlier and less elaborate work which do not find a place in its successor. We may instance Mr. Riviere's "Sheep Stealers," Mr. Dicksee's "Chivalry," Mr. Orchardson's "Madame Recamier," Mr. Marks' "Good Story," and Mr. Yeames' "Prisoners of "War." But, on the other hand, by reproducing Mr. Calderon's "Andromeda," Mr. Alma Tadema's "Reading from Homer," or Mr. Barber's "Once "Bit Twice Shy," the shortcomings of the earlier volume are supplemented in its successor. Sometimes the slighter reproduction in the *Notes* is more elaborated in the *Sketches*, as in the case of Mr. Perugini's charming "Cup and Ball" and Miss Merritt's "Eve," which has so much offended the British Matron. Between the two volumes there is little, if anything, of importance on the walls of the Academy which is unrepresented, though we must own that we are surprised that no place has been found in either for the "Lost Sheep" of Mr. H. W. B. Davis, which is one of the best pictures of the year. One advantage of the *Sketches* over the *Notes* is that they are not confined to the Academy, but deal also with the Grosvenor and the two Water-colour Exhibitions, so that as a record of the year's art it is the more complete of the two. But there is a drawback for those who, like ourselves, would wish to bind it as a permanent record, that advertisements have been inserted, not only at the beginning and end of the volume, but also among the sketches themselves, which, with a refinement of bad taste, are paged so as to run on with the illustrations. The relief of persecuted Jews is without doubt a worthy object, but it is hardly suited to occupy the whole of the fifth page of *Academy Sketches*; and if we take it out and also the Irish linen and toothpaste which occupy the sixth page, the book will appear imperfect. Let Mr. Blackburn look to this another year, and if his publishers find it absolutely necessary to interpolate advertisements he should not permit them to make the paging of advertisements and of sketches consecutive.

Mr. Andrew Tuer's *Old London Street Cries* (Field and Tuer) is a popular shilling edition of the larger work of *London Cries* published at a guinea. The present issue includes ten facsimiles of Rowlandson's humorous, if somewhat coarse, drawings, and prints by George Cruikshank and others. The quaintest cuts of all, of which the hand-coloured frontispiece is a specimen, are the rough thick-outlined ones by Mr. Joseph Crawhall, which we have learnt to associate with Mr. Andrew Tuer's books. They reproduce the style of the most primitive chap-books. One of the most interesting things in the volume is the plausible suggestion that the cockney pronunciation which prevails chiefly in North and East London may be a relic of the East Anglian dialect of Essex. It is rather cruel of Mr. Tuer to confess that the delightful "business-card of pussy's butcher" (p. 65) is, after all, not genuine. This little book, which is charmigly printed, is certainly a capital shilling's-worth.

We entertain rather a dislike for so-called manuals of etiquette. People ought to know how to behave themselves with propriety without requiring a book to guide them, and the professed guides are, besides, nearly always guilty of gross blunders. From this latter drawback, at all events, Lady Constance Howard's book, *Etiquette; What to do, and How to do It* (F. V. White and Co.) is naturally free. Assuming, as we suppose we must do, that a work of the kind is needed at all, this is the only one we have met with that can be safely relied on. It will be found useful not only for rich folk, but also for those whose means are less ample. The chapter on Card-leaving is particularly good. This is a matter in which custom varies a good deal from time to time. The sending of visiting-cards by post or messenger, for instance, has now become permissible, owing to the enormous distances to be traversed in London. The section treating of Precedence is also worthy of special mention. In the official order as to the precedence among Irish Bishops we observe a misprint (p. 273, line 5). A semi-colon should follow "such Arch- "bishops," and the next clause should run, "and "all Bishops of the Protestant Episcopalian "Church in Ireland and all Roman Catholic "Bishops in Ireland," &c. It should further be noted that the General Synod of the Church of Ireland having brought the matter before the proper authorities, it has been officially admitted that the legal title of that body is "The Church "of Ireland," without any such prefix as "Pro- "testant Episcopalian." On p. 69, line 5, "former" should be "latter." The authoress should know that "are drank" (p. 47) is not English. We are glad to find mention of the new and laudable custom of including champagne among the wines at dessert, and we are grateful for the dictum that table-napkins should on no account be omitted at luncheon—a rule much too often neglected. We are disposed to deprecate the advice (page 76) as to providing sandwiches, sherry, brandy, and seltzer as an alternative to afternoon tea. Surely people have enough opportunities for refreshment of this kind without such an addition. One protest we certainly desire to make, and that is against the notion (page 70) that the presence of young ladies at luncheon is undesirable on the ground that their elders are thereby debarred from "enjoying gossip, scandal, "&c., to their hearts' content." It is a characteristic blot on modern English "fine-ladyism" that it minimises the intercourse between a mother and her children to an extent absolutely unknown in either French or American families

of the upper class. But the reason here given for banishing the children of the house from the luncheon-table is, to our minds, simply odious. In the list of names with their respective pronunciations we miss several rather obvious ones, such as "Albany," "Carew," and "Cirencester"; and we are unable always to concur with the authoress's ideas of pronunciation. "Beaconsfield" is sometimes pronounced "Beconsfield," but the other pronunciation is quite as accurate, and was certainly the one generally used by Lord Beaconsfield's political colleagues and most intimate friends. "Bernard" is not in all cases sounded as "Barnard;" several distinguished owners of the name call it "Bernard." So too there are cases where "Coke" is pronounced as spelt, and some of the Mowbrays call themselves "Moobray;" while—shocking as it may seem to the sticklers for "correctness"—there are positively several not undistinguished Gowers who persist in supposing that their name rhymes with "flower." The inhabitants of the town of Derby pronounce its name exactly as spelt, and not as "Darby." No doubt "Trafalgar" is strictly correct, but we may be quite sure that the celebrated square in which stands the Nelson monument, and the scarcely less celebrated inn at Greenwich, will, for Englishmen, remain "Trafălgar" to the end of the chapter. We note two errors. D'Eyncourt (p. 171) has no *e* after the *n*; and the accent of Macnamara (p. 173) is on the penultimate. On the whole, the book is to be commended as a decidedly useful and not unamusing work.

Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton's *Eton School Lists*, the second Appendix to which (Eton: R. Ingalton Drake; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) is now before us, must have demanded marvellous industry and perseverance. The present instalment of the work embraces the decade and a half from 1862 to 1877. Every three years during that time a *School List* is taken and reprinted with (in almost every instance) the Christian names of the boy and with a compendium of the subsequent career of each so far as that history can be compressed into three short lines of small type. Something is said, whenever possible, of the boy's parentage, and his profession or occupation is always ascertained. When he has married the sister of an Eton friend, the fact is carefully recorded. Indeed, such books as Mr. Stapylton's—and they are rare in the aviary—are full of interesting personal details which must needs attract many readers who are not themselves of Eton. Man is but human, and absolute accuracy in such a work as Mr. Stapylton's is utopian. But we are fain to confess that a little more of the *limæ labor* which was the watchword of one of Eton's most brilliant scholars—we mean the late Lord Derby—might have been well spent on the book. When one has just read that a man is in Yokohama, it is somewhat startling to meet him in the garb of civilisation in Piccadilly. But perhaps the publicity of print is all that is needed to make inaccuracies disappear and to bring these miniature biographies up to date. When a second edition of the whole work is published, many Etonians who have hitherto been silent will speak more freely, through Mr. Stapylton's help, of themselves and of their friends. Meanwhile there are few who will not be interested to discover, by means of the admirable index, which must have been in itself no small labour, the new Secretary for India figuring as "Lord R. Churchill" pure and simple in the *School List* for 1865. He was then low in his remove, and in the middle division of the Fifth Form. He has since, in 1871—so runs the record—taken a second class in law and modern history from Merton College, and he has been M.P. for Woodstock (despite Mr. Corrie Grant) since 1874. Take, again, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. His name appears as "Mr. Harris" in the "Upper Fourth" of the same year's list (1865). His memoir is "George Robert Canning. Lord "Harris, succ. 1872; the cricketer; Ch. Ch., "Oxf.; Capt. Eton xi. 1870, and Oxford xi. 1874." We may confidently say that these interesting details of some among England's best and noblest sons will be welcomed as they deserve. We know no higher praise.

Forensic Facts and Fallacies, a popular consideration of some legal points and principles, by Sydney E. Williams, barrister-at-law (Macmillan) is the latest addition to the large class of legal manuals of which Lord St. Leonards' well-known *Handy Book* may be called the father, or perhaps the grandfather. But it is not "a *vade mecum* to "be carried in the pocket and consulted whenever "occasion offers," such as a well-known book which is credited with an annual sale of some three thousand copies. The keynote of the book is common sense, and its object is to show "that law itself is but custom founded on common "sense, or, in other words, is nothing but "reason." The writer takes some dozen portions of the elaborate structure which the laws of England, statutory and "judge-made," have now reared, and honestly endeavours to show how simple are the principles which lie at the base of that structure. Time was, so runs the fable, when law was plain enough. If in the judgment of the king a subject had offended, he was brought into an amphitheatre before the assembled people, and was compelled to walk towards two doors at one end of the arena. He opened one, and out of it came either a hungry tiger to devour him then and there, or a lady, beautiful as an houri, prepared to marry him on the spot. Now, however, our law is, in Mr. Sydney Williams's words, "a complex science which no one has ever "yet mastered, and which the study of a lifetime "leaves half unknown." Yet every one is necessarily presumed to know the law. Mr. Williams' effort, which deserves all praise, is to approach it from the standpoint of the unlearned many, and not from that of the learned few, and to show that, as Lord Mansfield said, it "consists of general principles, illustrated and "explained by cases." Mr. Williams takes, for instance, "the whole duty of a trustee;" he immediately confines himself to the consideration of breaches of trust, and again limits his scope to those cases in which loss arises through no direct fault of the trustee. Nine of the twenty-two pages in which the whole duty of a trustee, as thus narrowed down, is expounded are devoted to an examination of the recent decision of the House of Lords in the well-known case of Speight *v.* Ganet, which is, of course, the most instructive guide of modern days on the thorny path of trustees' investments. We must, however, protest against a chapter of these dimensions being labelled with the delusive title of "the whole duty of a trustee." At the most, it only shows some of the few things which a trustee may not do. In the same way we have a suspicion that Mr. Williams was swayed in choosing the title of his book, *Forensic Facts and Fallacies*, by a love of alliteration, for fallacies are conspicuous by their paucity or absence. In his chapter on the Legal Profession, he omits to mention the main reason why, to our mind, the public distrusts lawyers. Lawyers are, we believe, condemned because they are ready to speak on either side of a question, just as the sophists of Athens were condemned for their attempts to make the worse appear the better course. And we cannot always agree with Mr. Williams in his views of the Queen's English, as for instance, when he speaks of "terms approach-"ing *to* these," or of "*lenience*." We know "leniency," and Dr. Johnson knew "lenity;" but what is "lenience"? These, however, are but trifling blemishes on a work which, ambitious as it is, goes near to realising its author's ambition. We may quote as a sample the clear and uncompromising way in which Mr. Williams writes the remarks which he makes on the existing conflict between the law and the customs of the Stock Exchange. "Since by a recent statute (Leeman's "Act) a contract for the sale of bank shares is void "if it does not give either the numbers of shares, "or the names of the registered holder, it is "both an unreasonable and" an "illegal custom to "give and take bought-and-sold notes of bank "shares without such notes containing such par-"ticulars." Mr. Williams's little book, though it has an index, is useful and eminently readable. As a step forward towards the millennium of simplicity, first principles, and common sense, we give it a cordial welcome. Mr. Williams's worst enemy can never say of him that he is, in the words of a jurist-poet—

> Deaf to the promptings of the larger rules,
> Folk-law that needs no penman.

As our readers are aware, we are not devoted to the revised Greek text of the *New Testament* which Drs. Westcott and Hort supplied for the purpose of the English revisers, the demerits of which have been so ably exposed by Dean Burgon and other critics. But those who wish to study it for themselves will welcome the very neat and attractive-looking reproduction of it which has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan. The text of the corrected impression of December, 1881, has been followed, and by removing the alternative readings from the margin to the foot of the page, and relegating the rejected readings to the end of the volume, greater clearness has been attained, while the principles of criticism and the documentary evidences on which the new version is based are stated in a popular form.

Sea Blossoms, a Cornish story, and *Under the Snow*, two foreign stories, are pleasant little volumes published by the S.P.C.K. Mrs. Owen is the author of the one and Mrs. Macquoid of the other, and both one and the other may safely be recommended to those in search of books suited for young people. Mrs. Macquoid has been more happy in her illustrator than her sister author.

The author of *Kotuka* appears to know more about Japanese manners than about the construction of an interesting story. But his curious little volume is a useful contribution to our knowledge of the land of the Mikado, if he is not to be altogether congratulated on the thread of fiction on which he has strung his varied information.

A proposed plan for National Defence is brought forward in a small pamphlet published by Spottiswoode and Co., in the hope "that its main "principle may be admitted, and that correspond-"ing legislation may result." The plan is comprised in the modification of the existing "Militia "Ballot Suspension Act," and is certainly deserving of attention.

SOCIETY.

A marriage will take place in the middle of August between Lord Manners and Miss Constance Fane, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hamlyn Fane, of Clovelly Court, Devon, and Avon Tyrrell, Hants.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir Edward Grey of Fallodon, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. S. F. Widdrington, of Newton Hall, Northumberland.

Also between Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Atkinson, late 55th Regiment (formerly of the 14th Prince of Wales's Own Regiment), and Miss Dora Stopford, youngest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., and Lady Stopford.

Also between Captain Fetherstonhaugh, Royal Dragoons, A.D.C., of Bracklyn, Westmeath, and Miss Meriel Williams, eldest daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Williams, of Herrington, Dorsetshire.

Also between Reginald Pringle, youngest son of the late Colonel John H. Pringle, Coldstream Guards, and Mrs. William Mitchell-Innes, widow of the late Captain Mitchell-Innes, 13th Hussars, of Millbank House, Ayton, N.B.

Also between Miss Jessie Dixon, third daughter of the late John Dixon, of Astle Hall, Cheshire, to Mr. Seaman, son of the Rev. C. E. Seaman, of Northwood, Isle of Wight.

Also between Mr. Reginald Abel Smith, eldest son of Mr. Robert Smith, and Miss Holland, youngest daughter of Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P.

Also between Mr. T. C. O'Brien, nephew of Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., M.P., and Miss Gundrede de Trafford, second daughter of Sir Humphrey and Lady Annette de Trafford.

The marriage of the Rev. F. Baggallay, son of Lord Justice Baggallay, with Miss Wilson-Fox, was solemnised on Wednesday by special licence at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. Venables, the vicar of Great Yarmouth, assisted by Canon Capel Cure, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white ivory satin, the petticoat being trimmed with old lace and a spray of orange blossoms, with long tulle veil, and she carried a large bouquet. The five bridesmaids wore cream satin costumes trimmed with net and lace, tight-fitting bodices, and Gainsborough hats. Their bouquets were of mignonette and pink roses. The best man was Mr. A. Hallan Murray. After a reception in Grosvenor-street, at the house of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Baggallay left for Salisbury, the going-away dress being white.

The marriage of the Hon. Lincoln Edwin Stanhope (late 7th Dragoon Guards), third son of Charles Wyndham, seventh Earl of Harrington, and brother of the present Peer, with Mdlle. Hélène de Bravura, only daughter of the Countess de Galve, by her first husband, M. de Bravura, took place on Wednesday morning in the Chapel Royal, Savoy. The ancient Royal Chapel was elaborately decorated with flowers for the occasion, and was completely filled by the wedding party, including Princess Souwaroff, the Countess de Galve, M. Boutouline, and other persons of distinction. The Hon. Walter Vivian acted as best man to the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were the Ladies Fanny and Blanche Stanhope, sisters of the bridegroom, the Hon. Miss Mostyn, Miss Bessie Ingham, Hon. Nora Blake, and Hon. Eilie Blake, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride arrived at half-past eleven, and was received on alighting by M. Boutouline, who conducted her to the chancel, and subsequently, as representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, gave her away. The service being fully choral, the clergy and choristers preceded the bridal procession to the chancel singing a nuptial hymn. The Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated. On leaving the chapel the wedding party proceeded to the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, where the marriage was again celebrated according to the rites of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Rev. Eugene Smirnoff, chaplain to the Duchess of Edinburgh and to the Russian Embassy, officiated at the imposing ceremonial, M. Boutouline again giving the bride away. The Countess de Galve, mother of the bride, gave the wedding breakfast at 47, Upper Grosvenor-street. In the course of the afternoon the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope and his bride left for Glebe House, Mr. Ingham's place in Berkshire, to pass the early days of their honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. W. Henry St. Quintin, of Scampston Hall, Malton, and Lowthorpe, Hull, head of the ancient family of St. Quintin, with Miss Violet Helen Duncombe, second daughter of Captain the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, of Nawton Grange, Helmsley, took place in St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large congregation of the members of both families and many personal friends. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 2.30, by which time the church was nearly filled. Mr. Gerald Hardy acted as best man to the bridegroom. The bride was attended by nine bridesmaids: Miss Rachel and Miss K. Duncombe (her sisters), Miss St. Quintin (sister of the bridegroom), Lady Helen Duncombe, Miss Mabel Mills, Miss Edith Campbell, Miss Esme Fitzroy, Miss Evelyn Gaisford, Miss Maud Denison (cousins of the bride), and Miss Mabel Wombwell. The bride was led to the altar by her father, who afterwards gave her away. The Rev. George Gaisford, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Josh W. Ayre, M.A., incumbent of St. Mark's. After the ceremony Captain the Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Duncombe received the wedding party at 51, Green-street, Park-lane. Shortly before five o'clock the newly-wedded couple bade adieu to their friends, and started, amidst a shower of rice, on their way to Kilmalieu, Argyleshire.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The marriage of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice took place on Thursday at Whippingham Church under the most auspicious circumstances, and attracted a large number of spectators, while off Cowes lay a large fleet of yachts. Such of Her Majesty's guests as were not staying in or near Osborne proceeded from London by special train and yacht to the Isle of Wight.

The church was decorated by ladies who regarded their work as a labour of love, and were most gracefully thanked by Her Majesty on Wednesday for their exertions. The Communion-table was a perfect bed of odorous blossoms; and wreaths and festoons, mingled with evergreens, were hung at every available point. The appearance of the church was quite changed by two marble pillars placed at the junction of the aisle and transept, and garlanded with rare ferns and flowers.

Everyone was in place and seated by 12.30, and then the arrivals from Osborne House were eagerly expected. The first procession consisted of fourteen carriages, and the route taken from Osborne was by the Queen's private gate, past the Prince of Wales's Hotel and the Oval, through the turnpike gates and along the shady Whippingham-road, and as the distance is quite a mile and a half, and Her Majesty had given permission for stands to be erected along the banks and in the fields by the roadside, an immense number of the public had the opportunity of seeing the procession. Among the earliest arrivals were the ten bridesmaids—the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the little Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh, the Princesses Irene and Victoria, daughters of the late Princess Alice of England and the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Princesses Sophie and Franziska, the daughters of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. They were all simply dressed in ivory-white silk muslin, with a small raised pattern on it, made up over ivory satin. The skirts consisted of a number of flounces of ivory Mechlin lace, the pattern in which was orange flower buds, and the same lace trimmed the bodices, which were slightly open in front for the elder ones, but high to the throat for the little children. The elder Princesses had points at the waist, and something like two little basques behind; but the younger one had their frocks quite childishly made, with long bodices coming down to meet the sash drapery. They were conducted to the vestry, and there awaited the arrival of the bride. Next came the foreign relatives and guests of the Royal Family, Prince Alexander of Hesse with his wife the Princess of Battenberg, father and mother of the bridegroom, and their only daughter, Countess Erbach Schönberg, with her husband; the Grand Duke of Hesse, his son and heir, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess of Wales bringing up the rear, beautifully dressed in white gauze with narrow stripes trimmed with Mechlin lace, and the draperies caught up with a bunch of pink roses. She had diamond stars in her hair, and wore diamond ornaments. Mr. George Parratt, the organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, had come to Whippingham for the occasion, and as each procession walked up the church and its members were marshalled to their respective places by the State officials, he played a march on the organ. The Windsor choristers were also in attendance.

The second procession was that of the bridegroom, which consisted of himself, his supporters and suite, all of whom came from Osborne in two carriages; they formed a handsome group as they came up the church, Prince Henry of Battenberg in the white uniform of the Prussian Guard, and his brothers, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.

The third procession left Osborne at a quarter to one, and was composed of three carriages, the one in which the Queen and Princess Beatrice came being drawn by four horses, and the others containing their attendant suite. The Queen came in and walked to her place in the chancel, followed by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lady Ampthill, the Earl of Bradford, Viscount Lewisham, and Viscount Folkestone. The bride's procession was met at the church door by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and Canon Prothero with the choir. Princess Beatrice looked very well in her beautiful white satin dress, with its long plain train sweeping behind her as she advanced. The deep trimming of orange blossoms, with their soft green foliage round the front of the skirt formed a charming contrast to the white satin, and over it was arranged in two rows the admirably preserved Honiton point lace which had formed the skirt of the Queen's dress when she herself was married. On the left side this was caught up with two small wreaths of orange blossoms, myrtle and white heather, and a bouquet of the same flowers nestled among the yellow Honiton lace on the low pointed bodice. The lace sleeves were really worthy the name, in marked contrast with the mere shoulder-strap that has been so often seen of late, and under them were small full sleeves of tulle. The Princess wore her hair turned up and coiled rather high on her head, a slight fringe as usual on her forehead, a small tiara of diamonds, a wreath with full-blown orange blossoms and buds in the centre, and myrtle and white heather clustering at the sides, and the Queen's splendid Honiton veil falling backwards over her shoulders and down on the train. Her orders were the Victoria and Albert, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Crown of India, the St. Catherine of Russia, &c. Her jewels were magnificent.

The Queen, who gave her youngest child away, wore a long dress and train of splendid black broché grenadine, a long tulle veil, and the Royal crown without the cross-bars, or upper portion, which can be detached at pleasure from the lower part. The ladies in attendance on Princess Beatrice were Lady Biddulph (who looked well in her quiet grey dress), Lady Churchill, and Miss M. Cochrane, the daughter of Lady Cochrane of Quarr Abbey, who will in future be the bride's lady-in-waiting, though Lady Churchill went with her for the honeymoon.

The ceremony over, Mendelssohn's Wedding March resounded from the organ, and a Royal salute boomed out from a man-of-war moored off the jetty at Cowes. The bridal party returned to Osborne in much the same order as they came, save that the newly-wedded pair drove away first. The marriage register was signed and witnessed in the drawing-room at Osborne. The wedding breakfast was laid in large marquees, which quite altered the usual aspect of the grounds.

The *déjeûner* over, Princess Beatrice retired to change her dress, and speedily reappeared in an exquisite costume of ivory-white figured broché grenadine, trimmed with Irish point lace, and a short mantle to match, on which the lace showed even more prominently than on the dress. Her little white velvet bonnet, with the mixture of silver thread in its triple brims, the groups of ostrich tips on the top and the sides covered with white heather, was very pretty, and so was the parasol, covered with Irish lace. The heartiest of good wishes accompanied the young couple as their carriage dashed off with four spanking greys, and, once outside the gates of Osborne, the assembled public gave them long, ringing cheers.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a dress of Lyons corduroy velvet of a beige shade and crêpe-de-chine, embroidered in self-colour to match. It was trimmed down the side with panels of beige chenille and satin drops, matching the two shades in the materials. The bodice, cut *en cœur* back and front, was trimmed with draperies of old lace, and had a waistcoat of old point; it was cut in one with the back of the skirt.

Princess Christian wore a trained skirt of Pompadour blue brocade, the front of plain satin, with Honiton lace draped over it, the bodice open back and front, and lace sleeves. The colour of this dress was the exact tint of turquoise, and H.R.H. wore turquoise and diamond ornaments.

The ladies who came down from London by the special train were the only ones permitted to wear bonnets. Among them was the Hon. Flora Macdonald; her dress was silver-grey satin with a bonnet of tulle the exact shade, a feather wing in front. Lady Margaret Jenkins wore a soft white muslin trimmed with écru lace, and bonnet of the same mixture. Lady Cecilia Webbe, who was afterwards accompanied by Captain Webbe, wore a cream lace woollen skirt over soft falling woollen stuff made quite short with a wide red silk sash and red ribbons. Another pretty grey watered silk dress was trimmed with red, and worn by Miss Ferrari, who had a grey bonnet ornamented with cherries. Miss Campbell wore an old-gold satin intermixed with black, and a lighter shade of yellow; and a bonnet of fancy straw with light yellow.

At the banquet the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a magnificent gown of gold and white brocade, the front covered with point d'Alençon, caught up on one side with a plume of white ostrich feathers, the bodice low, and draped with lace and jewels, the train long and caught up on one side of the skirt. Princess Christian wore white broché, intermixed with white broché gauze Surah, and Valenciennes lace, the bodice bordered with pearls and silver lace. The Marchioness of Ormonde wore a light blue satin, covered with a velvet and frisé brocade in two tones in the form of long cubes—this was used as a train; the long pointed tunic, trimmed with point d'Alençon, over Kadzimir of the same shade, which showed all round and at the sides. The bodice was made square, with sleeves to elbow, trimmed also with point d'Alençon; the sleeves were open to the top of the shoulder showing a transparency of lace beneath. Lady Southampton had a toilet of rich black satin, tulle, velvet, and jet, the latter being arranged down the front of the dress, and the train composed of black tulle flounces, striped with velvet. The dress was admirably adapted to show off the splendid diamond stomacher, and the sprays of brilliants worn by Lady Southampton on her bodice and in her hair. The Duchess of Bedford was attired in a pale shade of petunia faille française, trimmed with velvet of a darker shade and a quantity of what is probably the most magnificent point d'Alençon lace in existence. Lady Harriet Poore, who was in attendance on the Duchess of Edinburgh, had on a splendid dress of old Etruscan brocade, which was used for the bodice and draperies, mingled with a shade of satin that might almost be called fraise écrasée, though that was not the exact tint. The groundwork of the brocade was ribbed and figured satin, pale écru rather than cream, and woven into it were delicate sprays of mauve, blue and white flowers, and roses in shades of old pinkish reds. The red satin was covered with most beautiful lace exactly matching the ground of the brocade, and the effect of the dress was superb. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe was dressed in black velvet and chenille, with priceless old Brussels point lace, showing from under the points of chenille, as well as over it. Lady Ermyntrude Malet looked particularly well; her exquisite pink and cream dress suited her admirably. It was pale pink bengaline, veiled and draped with white velvet, embroidered with silk on very fine silk tulle, and all the velvet cut out from between the different parts of the pattern, giving the loveliest effect. With this she wore a light, almost transparent little bonnet of white silk tulle, with pink strings and feathers, and her parasol was made to match, of exactly the same shade of pink silk, covered with similar lace, and had a very handsome carved ivory handle.

The costly wedding gifts presented to Princess Beatrice upon the occasion of her nuptials were arranged in the billiard-room of the Palace. They covered the large billiard-table in the centre and a series of tables placed around the apartment, and made a grand display. The jewellery lay mostly upon a separate table, and conspicuous among the many rare and beautiful gems exhibited were a magnificent coronet, necklace, and pair of earrings composed of diamonds and rubies, and a richly-jewelled bracelet, the latter being the gift of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Among the most interesting was the gift of the mothers and daughters of the diocese of Winchester, consisting of a handsome bookcase of carved oak, containing a complete series of standard English poets. Mrs. Harold Browne, the wife of the Bishop, presented this some time ago on behalf of the donors, whose contributions ranged from one penny to five shillings, and who represented all classes of the people. An illuminated address accompanied the gift; East Cowes gave four volumes of classical music, handsomely bound in white calf, and embossed with the Royal Arms; Newport, a presentation of books, consisting of a fine edition of Staunton's *Illustrated Shakespeare*, enclosed in an oak cabinet surmounted by the Newport Arms; the school at Lisle Court, Wootton, Isle of Wight, a case of Apostle spoons; the ladies of Somersetshire, beautiful embroidered quilt and an album filled with water-colour drawings by members of the Royal Institute; the ladies of Bristol, a linen chest; the ladies of Windsor, a massive silver-gilt toilet service and a pair of candlesticks bearing the monogram and the coronet of the Princess, and enclosed in a case of morocco and maroon velvet. A bracelet also is part of the present, and this is set with some twelve or fourteen fine brilliants, and is valued at £300; the gentlemen of Windsor and its vicinity, a diamond bracelet; the Headmaster and his assistants at Eton, a magnificent diamond locket with a sapphire centre; the Eton boys, a bracelet of diamonds and pearls; the ladies of Kensington, a magnificent piano; the students of Queen's-square, a fan exquisitely painted with orange blossoms; the Empress of Germany, a very pretty Dresden china clock and bracket; the Maharajah of Johore, a richly-embossed gold tea service; the Empress Eugénie, a splendid diamond butterfly brooch; the Grand Duchess Elizabeth and the Grand Duke Serge of Russia, an elegantly painted lace fan; Sir Evelyn Wood, a finely-carved Egyptian screen from Cairo; Lady Ponsonby, an oxydised silver jewel-box; Colonel Ewart, a silver-mounted oval Venetian mirror; the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, a richly-ornamented chalice, spoons, and glasses; the ladies of Windsor and its neighbourhood, a silver-gilt toilet set; Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, a beautifully-painted fan; Colonel Farquhar, a silver inkstand and pair of candlesticks; the Hon. Mrs. North Dalrymple, a tasteful Venetian mirror in silver mounting; Miss Frere, an antique casket; Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, a hand-bell; Sir Moses Montefiore, a handsome silver tea and coffee service with tray—the monogram "H.B." is beautifully engraved on each article, and on the tray is an inscription in Hebrew.

The other wedding presents comprised mirrors, screens, scent-bottles, tastefully-painted china plaques, photograph frames, clocks, and articles *de vertu* of nearly every description, the array forming one of the most notable collection of marriage presents ever bestowed upon a British Princess upon the eve of her bridal day.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of Royal Highness upon Prince Henry, as well as the Order of the Garter, and invested Prince Alexander of Hesse with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

TO H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Two Suns of Love make day of human life,
Which else with all its pains and griefs and deaths
Were utter darkness—one, the Sun of dawn
That brightens thro' the Mother's tender eyes,
And warms the child's awakening world—and one
The later-rising Sun of spousal Love,
Which from her household orbit draws the child
To move in other spheres. The Mother weeps
At that white funeral of the single life,
Her maiden daughter's marriage; and her tears
Are half of pleasure, half of pain—the child
Is happy—ev'n in leaving *her!* but Thou,
True daughter, whose all-faithful, filial eyes
Have seen the loneliness of earthly thrones,
Wilt neither quit the widow'd Crown, nor let
This later light of Love have risen in vain,
But moving thro' the Mother's home, between
The two that love thee, lead a summer life,
Sway'd by each Love, and swaying to each Love
Like some conjectured planet in mid heaven
Between two Suns, and drawing down from both
The light and genial warmth of double day.

July, 1885. TENNYSON.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. D. Bodkin, to be Acting Chaplain Fourth Hampshire Regiment.

Rev. G. A. L. Browne, to be East London Home Missionary.

Rev. W. T. Burges, to Vicarage of St. John's, Farnworth-with-Kersley, near Bolton.

Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, Vicar of Hunwick, to Vicarage of St. Thomas's, Bishopwearmouth. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. R. W. P. Circuitt, Vicar of Cholsey, Wallingford, Berks; to Rectory of St. Luke's, Heywood, Manchester.

Rev. C. E. Danby, Vicar of Wytham-on-the-Hill, to Vicarage of Weston-by-Welland-cum-Sutton Basset, Northants. Patron, the Rev. S. Danby, B.D.

Rev. M. Hare, Curate of St. Mary's, Battersea, to Vicarage of Clay-hill. Patron, the Vicar of Enfield.

Rev. H. W. How, Curate-in-Charge of St. Anne's, Houghton, Denton.

Rev. J. Napleton, to Rectory of Wymington, Beds.

Rev. C. E. S. Ratcliffe, late Assistant Chaplain, Christ Church, Hyères, to Curacy of Frensham, Surrey.

Rev. R. A. Rawstorne, to be Archdeacon of Blackburn. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. E. J. Rees, to Vicarage of Letchworth.

Rev. R. O. Rose, to Vicarage of St. John's, Markgate.

Rev. J. Spittal, Rector of St. Luke's, Heywood, Manchester, to Vicarage of Cholsey, Wallingford, Berks.

Rev. J. F. B. Walsh, to Vicarage of St. Anne's, Bermondsey.

Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, Vicar of Fairfield, near Brixton, to be Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society for the Metropolitan District.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.—Rev. H. A. Hall, to Ruthin-with-Llanryd; A. P. Kerry, to Llawarden.

OBITUARY.

June 11, at Blaenavon Vicarage, Rev. John Jones, for forty-four years Vicar of the parish.

June 12, at Wilton Vicarage, Taunton, the Rev. John Ward Spencer, B.A. Cantab., for forty-two years Incumbent of the parish of Wilton, aged 67.

July 15, at Nonington Vicarage, Kent, the Rev. Frederick Skene Courtenay Chalmers, B.D., aged 81.

July 16, the Rev. John Bordieu Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, aged 52.

July 18, the Rev. William Jackson, Vicar of Heathfield, Sussex.

July 19, at Milton Abbas Vicarage, Dorset, the Rev. Richard Roberts, for forty-three years Vicar of the parish, aged 71.

July 29, at Itchen Stoke Rectory, the Rev. Charles Ranken Conybeare, M.A., aged 64.

July 20, at Colchester, the Rev. J. J. M. Cunynghame, Rector of Horsebeach, Cambridgeshire.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Lincoln has offered a vacant prebendal stall in his Cathedral to the Rev. D. S. Matthew, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the diocese as inspector of religious knowledge.

The Rev. R. G. Fowell, Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society for the south-west of England, has been appointed Principal and Professor of Divinity in the Divinity College of Huron.

The Northern Convocation at York has been further prorogued till Tuesday, the 18th of August.

Canon Elwyn, Master of the Charterhouse, has been elected as treasurer of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, in succession to Dr. Currey.

A service of song was celebrated on Thursday in Durham Cathedral, choirs from all parts of the dioceses of Newcastle, Durham, York, and Ripon sending representatives. The gathering was the tenth of its kind, the services being held in different years in the Cathedrals of the dioceses named. Gladstone's cantata *Philippi* was rendered before a large congregation.

A second memorial, signed by 1,266 residents of the parish of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Hornsey, has been forwarded to the late Premier, urging him to induce the Rev. Robert Linklater to withdraw from the above-named living, to which he has been nominated by Mr. Gladstone. The first memorial, recently presented, was signed by 970 members of the congregation.

A rumour that the Bishop of Peterborough was about to resign has been authoritatively contradicted. At the late meeting of Convocation he looked very well.

Mr. Brinton, M.P. for Kidderminster, has forwarded to Mr. Mundella a speech of the vicar of Arley, Staffordshire (the Rev. C. Wilding), containing the following statement:—

"Since the declaration of Mr. Mundella that the money obtained from the disendowment of the Welsh Church would be applied to intermediate education in the Principality, there was an almost unanimous feeling against the movement."

Mr. Mundella has replied—"I need hardly say that I have made no such declaration, that I have made no reference whatever to the Welsh Church in connection with intermediate education or any other subject, and that the statement of Mr. Wilding has no foundation in fact."

Bishop Kelly has been elected coadjutor of Moray and Ross by a clerical vote of eleven to five and a lay vote of six to five. The Right Rev. James Butler Kelly was a scholar of Clare, where he graduated in 1834. Ordained in the following year, he was curate of Abington, Northants (1835-6), domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man (1856-64), vicar of Kirk Michael (1860-4), Archdeacon of Newfoundland (1865-7), coadjutor of the see (1867-76), Bishop (1876-7), vicar of Kirkby, Lanarkshire (1877-80), Bishop-Commissary of Chester (1879-84), and Archdeacon of Macclesfield (1880-4).

On Monday, the 20th, the Rev. C. R. Conybeare died at Itchenstoke Rectory, Hants, after a few hours' illness. He was a son of the well-known geologist, who with Buckland opened the way which has since been trodden with so much success by many investigators. At Rugby and at Christ Church he won the affection of many friends, and those who survive lament his loss with sincere grief. His generous and kindly nature endeared him to all who knew him, and not least the people of his parish. For many years ill-health had impaired his activity. But for this his abilities were such as must have made his name widely known.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Monday laid the foundation-stones of a new church and rectory at Handbridge, Chester. The buildings and the site are the gift of the Duke. The total cost is estimated at £16,000. The architect is Mr. F. B. Wade, of Albert-mansions, London, and the contractor is Mr. John Thompson, of Peterborough. Mr. Ould, of Chester, is the architect of the rectory. The Rev. H. Grantham, rector of the mother church, returned thanks to the Duke for his generosity to the parish. The Duke briefly acknowledged the compliment, saying he willingly accepted this responsibility and duty, in the hope that the new church and rectory, together with the enlargement of the schools, and perhaps new boys' schools, would prove the means of elevating the religious, moral, and spiritual condition of that important parish. Twenty-nine old cottages, the property of the Duke, have been pulled down to open the site of the church to the main road, and the Duke has built a row of handsome cottages further along the same road for the tenants.

At a meeting of the Welsh members of the Lower House of Convocation, held on the 9th July, the subject of intermediate education in Wales, particularly with reference to the Bill introduced by the late Government, was considered, and the following suggestions were agreed to:—

"1. That Clauses 26 and 27 in the Bill, relating to the confiscation of charities, educational and otherwise, should be entirely omitted, leaving the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts in force on those points.

"2. That all schools working under recent schemes should be left untouched by any new intermediate education authority.

"3. That any funds raised either by rates or Government grant should be devoted mainly to the foundation of scholarships tenable at any efficient intermediate school.

"4. That, having in view the costliness of erecting buildings, and the difficulties occasioned by religious differences, any new intermediate schools should be established as day-schools only.

"5. That the constitution of the County Education Committees in the proposed Bill is objectionable in respect of the large representation given to Board schools, whilst no representation is given either to the Voluntary schools—which educate the largest number of scholars—or to the existing Intermediate schools, or to the University colleges, which represent higher education in the Principality.

"6. That the Education Department should be urged to institute further inquiries into the subject, particularly as to some of the points mentioned in the above suggestions.

"*Note.*—According to the last official return—in the St. Asaph diocese, of which alone the figures are before us, out of 30,454 children in average attendance at Public Elementary schools, 8,854 only were at Board schools, while 21,600 were receiving their education at Voluntary schools, being in the proportion of 29 to 71."

These having been forwarded to the Lord President of the Council by Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Viscount Cranbrook has replied, promising their suggestions should have careful consideration, hoping that in the next Parliament the question may be dealt with in a mode which will satisfy all the just aspirations of the Principality.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Dr. Essaie Asdevadzadourian, a member of the Confraternity of Etchmiadzin, and the Archbishop of Canterbury:—On the 1st of July the former wrote a letter to the Primate, in which he stated that the Synod of Etchmiadzin had issued a mandate appointing him spiritual pastor to the Armenian residents in London, and that it had authorised him to open a place of worship at Nottinghill, and had engaged to supply him with the necessary vestments and holy vessels. On the ground that the Church of England and the Church of Armenia are sister Churches, and have many things in common, the Armenian priest requested the due authorisation of the Archbishop and of the Bishop of London. The Primate replied on July 13th. He stated that after conferring with the Bishop of London he wished to express his great satisfaction that the Synod of Etchmiadzin has determined to open a church "for the worship of those families which are resident here belonging to the ancient and illustrious Church of Armenia." The Archbishop, after recognising the fact that the Church of Armenia "is a sister National Church of the Church of England," says:—"It gives me sincere pleasure also to find that a pastor of such eminence and such experience, and one who expresses views so consonant with my own, has been appointed by the Holy Synod to be pastor of our Armenian brethren in London." We learn that the church has actually been opened at Notting-hill. M. Essayan, an Armenian merchant of London and Constantinople, has liberally provided an altar and defrayed the expense of furnishing the church.

The death is announced, at the age of 83, of the Rev. H. J. Lee Warner, Hon. Canon of Norwich Cathedral. Mr. Lee Warner was born in 1802, at Stanton St. Quentin, Wiltshire, of which village his father was curate. Shortly after his birth his grandfather succeeded to the Walsingham Abbey estates, in Norfolk, and in 1807 his father accepted the charge of the parishes of Walsingham and Houghton-le-Dale. In 1825 he took double honours in Classics and Mathematics at Cambridge. Subsequently he was ordained by Bishop Bathurst, and in 1834 he succeeded his father in the charge of the parishes of Great and Little Walsingham and Houghton-le-Dale. He resigned this plurality of livings, and devoted himself to the parish of Little Walsingham on a stipend of about £90 per annum. He deservedly acquired the reputation of a faithful and self-denying minister of the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on Saturday last, there being also present Earl Powis, Vice President; Mr. J. D. Allcroft and the Rev. Sir Edward G. Moon, Bart., Treasurers; Lord Rollo, Archdeacon Hessey, Revs. W. J. Crichton, C. F. Norman, and J. Russell Stock, and Messrs. C. J. Baker, J. Floyer, M.P., John F. France, John Hanby, Charles Hoare, W. Lethbridge, Lewis Loyd, J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Edward Thornton. The applications for pecuniary aid presented by Mr. Paget Bowman, the Registrar, were unusually varied in scope and character, affording ample proof of the comprehensiveness of the charity, which assists not only the widows and unmarried daughters of deceased clergymen, but clergymen themselves, when borne down by the narrowness of their means, or overburdened with the task of educating their children and placing them out in the world. As many as eighty-eight petitions were considered and dealt with, the grants made amounting to £960, and this notwithstanding the fact that in the months of May and June together 334 petitions were presented and £4,275 distributed.

The Right Rev. Arthur William Poole, D.D., Bishop of Japan, whose death we last week announced as having occurred at the residence of his father, Fairfield, Shrewsbury, was only in his 33rd year. He graduated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a third-class in Moderations, in 1871, took his Bachelor's degree as a third-class *in Literis Humanioribus* in 1873, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1876, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness). Having held for a couple of years the curacy of St. Aldate, Oxford, he went out to India in 1878, having been appointed to the mastership of the Noble High School at Masulipatam, in the Madras presidency. Here he remained till 1881, and in the following year he was appointed by the Church Missionary Society to the mission of Telugu, in South India. His experiences in missionary work thus gained doubtless justified his nomination, in 1883, to the missionary bishopric of Japan. Dr. Poole was consecrated Lord Bishop of Japan in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on the 18th of October in that year, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Arthur Hervey), the Bishop of Dover (Dr. Parry), and the Bishop of Lahore (Dr. French). He received the degree of D.D. on his appointment to the bishopric.

Churchpeople who contemplate visiting Buxton, the charming Derbyshire watering-place, so famed for its baths and curative waters, will learn with pleasure that the little mother church of Buxton has been restored. Churchmen are indebted to the Rev. William Malam, M.A., vicar and Rural Dean, for this additional provision for their spiritual needs. He saw the necessity of increased accommodation for the large number of visitors who select Buxton as the place for a restoration to health, others as a delightful holiday resort, and by many as permanent residents—these latter increasing every year—and accordingly he set about a scheme for restoring St. Anne's. This work has now been happily consummated, thus providing three churches under the direction of the same vicar. Centuries ago this chapel of St. Anne, the tutelary saint of the hot springs, was hung round with the crutches of those who had come infirm and lame to try the sanative powers of these waters, and had returned "leaping and rejoicing," as the old records tell us. The dates in the porch, font, and bell are alike, 1625; but an older church formerly stood on the site of the present building, probably as far back as seven or eight hundred years ago. There is every reason to believe that in or about 1625 the older church was taken in hand and restored in much the same way as the Restoration Committee and architect have now been doing to the present edifice. The building was in an exceedingly damp and defective condition latterly, having been used for the Sunday-school before the vicar erected the fine new school buildings close by, the corner stone of which was laid by the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. W. R. Bryden, architect, of Buxton, prepared a plan of restoration, which was accepted. All the old features remain, and internally the building has been greatly improved. A dignified altar has been erected, with super-altar, the flooring of the sacrarium being of Minton, Hollins, and Co's. encaustic tiles. There is an iron screen with gates separating the chancel from the body of the building. A credence has also been erected. The massive old oak beams which support the roof have been cleaned, varnished, and repaired, and a rood-cross erected on the beam nearest the chancel. The building has been entirely refloored, thoroughly ventilated, new windows inserted, and the old tablets refixed at the west end. On Saturday evening there was a service of dedication. The hymn "We love the place, O God," was sung; and after prayer by the vicar, Mr. Wint, in behalf of several persons interested in the work, begged the vicar's acceptance of certain acces-

sories to divine worship. The Vicar said: "With very great pleasure I receive them in the name of the Blessed Trinity, and to the glory of God our Saviour I now present them for divine worship in this church." The Rev. W. Lear, B.A., who will be the priest in charge of St. Anne's, then presented a handsome burse and chalice veil which was also dedicated by the vicar. "As now the sun's declining rays at eventide descend" was impressively sung, after which the vicar explained the reason they had dedicated these gifts to God, following as they did the example of the early Christians. The Blessing was given from the altar by the vicar, and a most happy service terminated. The gifts comprised brass altar cross, given by Miss Hurt, of Buxton; altar candlesticks and tapers, by Mrs. Earle, also of Buxton; alms-dish, vases, and holders, by Mrs. and Miss Lee, of Fairfield, Buxton; almsbags, by Miss A. Haslam, of Scarborough Villa, Fairfield; kneeler for the celebrant, by Miss Malam, and flowers by the Countess of Desart. There was choral celebration of Holy Eucharist on Sunday morning, the vicar being celebrant. The services were of a bright and hearty description, and Mr. Lear, who preached, expressed the fervent hope that that newly-restored shrine and his services might be blessed to those who attended St. Anne's. The church, we understand, will be open daily for private prayer. The seats are all free. It is hoped that our readers who may visit Buxton will make use of this ancient church, where the services are hearty, the teaching sound, and the ritual reverent and dignified.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Rev. Canon Capel Cure, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated. The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope left Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to leave Marlborough House next Monday for Goodwood, travelling by a special train, which is to reach Chichester about seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon till Friday afternoon, when they will leave after the races for Portsmouth, where they are to join the royal yacht *Osborne*, in which they will proceed to Cowes. The house party at Goodwood, in addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, will include the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Portland, Lord and Lady Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman, Maria Marchioness of Allesbury, Lord Fife, Lord and Lady Howe, Lord and Lady Zotland, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Falmouth, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Lord Langford, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, Sir F. Johnstone, Sir John Astley, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Colonel Boscawen, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon the departure of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards for Souakim, the troops were accompanied from Windsor by Mr. Charles White, the Army Scripture Reader attached to the corps. Mrs. White, who is consumptive, remained at the Victoria Barracks, and in the absence of her husband gave birth to twin daughters. She has since had an attack of pleurisy, and her recovery is deemed hopeless. Mrs. White's unfortunate case having been brought under the notice of the Queen by Colonel Stockwell, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Her Majesty has, through Princess Christian, made anxious inquiry into the matter, and has very kindly made arrangements, at her own expense, for the reception of the children into the orphanage of the Infant Saviour, Percy-road, Kilburn, and has promised the sick and dying mother that her little ones shall be well cared for in the future. Her Majesty's gracious intentions were conveyed to Mrs. White by Princess Christian, who remained by her bedside for half an hour, and did not leave till she was assured that the sick woman was soothed by the knowledge that her daughters had been provided for. Her Royal Highness has also sent Mrs. White a nurse.

Constance Kent, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the Road murder of twenty-five years since, has been liberated on a ticket-of-leave. Owing to her good conduct she was released much sooner than had been expected.

The Queen's Prize at Wimbledon has been won by Sergeant Bulmer, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with the splendid aggregate of 307 in seventy-six shots, fired during five days, or three points more than an average of winners. At the 800 and 900 yards ranges the winner scored 127 out of a possible 150.

A conference was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, under the auspices of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association. Viscount Sidmouth presided, and among those who by letter and otherwise had expressed their approval of the objects of the society, and their regret at not being able to be present, were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl Manvers, Earl of Essex, Earl of Wharncliffe, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Brabazon, Lord Wenlock, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Chichester, Manchester, St. Davids, Norwich, and Lichfield. The Rev. F. Lawrence, vicar of Westow, said it was the aim of the society to be of service to all the English-speaking community throughout the world, and Viscount Sidmouth advocated shortening the length of time between death and burial. The Earl of Shaftesbury has written a letter on the subject, in which the following passage occurs:—"The lesson has yet to be learned that excess in mourning apparel, in flowers, in entertainments, and in funeral furniture is no real indication of affection or respect. The tyranny of public opinion still drives persons to spend on funerals sums out of all proportion to their circumstances. The custom still obtains of keeping the body too long, and this even in densely populated districts. Bodies are still placed in imperishable coffins, to be preserved in a half-decomposed state, a practice dishonouring to the dead and injurious to the living."

A handsome free library, toward the cost of which Mr. J. T. Brunner, the Liberal candidate for the Northwich Division, has contributed £2,000, was opened in that town on Tuesday, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster taking part in the ceremony. Robert Nixon, the Cheshire seer, prophesied that when a Duke of Royal descent should visit Northwich, the town would disappear into the earth, and in its place a vast lake arise. According to tradition, many of Nixon's prophecies were fulfilled, and as during the past few years the town in numerous parts has been sinking, owing to the brine springs, the visit of the Duke of Westminster was awaited with considerable apprehension by large numbers of people, and the inhabitants of surrounding villages refrained from witnessing the demonstration through fear of the fulfilment of the prophecy.

The cruise of the Evolutionary Squadron has wound up with a real disaster. On Tuesday the *Hecla*, on her way to Portland, cut down and sank the passenger steamer *Cheerful*, from Falmouth for Liverpool, off the Cornish coast. There is nothing new about the accident. There was a thick haze at the time, and one at least of the ships seems to have been going at full speed. There is the usual conflict of evidence as to the facts. It seems clear that the smartness and discipline of the men of the Royal Navy saved many lives which in an ordinary collision would have been lost. The *Hecla* herself received serious damage, and would probably have foundered had it not been for her water-tight compartments.

Another terrible disaster occurred on Wednesday near the Cockle Light Ship off Caistor, where 15 beachmen rowed out to assist a schooner in distress, and their boat struck the mast of a sunken wreck, which split it in two. Eight men were drowned, leaving 33 orphan children.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., on Monday opened at Wolverhampton the new offices which have been built by the School Board at a cost of over £5,000 for conducting the educational machinery of the town. He said that during the last ten years Wolverhampton had always occupied a foremost position in the work of elementary education. He congratulated the Board upon the establishment of day industrial schools. Referring to the amount of religious instruction given in elementary schools, he expressed his satisfaction that there were scarcely any schools in England where there was not a good amount of religious instruction. He paid a high compliment to the work being done in the Sunday Schools of the country, and referred to the fact that while 25 years ago there were only about two millions of half-educated children attending them, there were now between five amd six millions. He was glad to hear a member of the Board ask whether something more could not be done in regard to intermediate education. Intermediate education rested with the middle classes, and it was for them to make the demand. He sympathised with the poor professional men who were living in respectable houses on very small means and paying large rates, and yet received no benefit from the Education Acts. He did not think it would be possible to put more burdens on the rates until they had readjusted the incidence of taxation. Realised property would have to bear its share, for it could not be put solely on the occupiers of houses. Some of the retail tradesmen actually paid as much as 12 per cent. on their income in rates, whereas the rich merchant or banker or shipowner did not pay 1 per cent. On the subject of the payment of the fees of poor people, he expressed himself very strongly opposed to the system of sending the parents before the boards of guardians. In the evening a new School of Art, which has been erected adjoining the Art Gallery, was opened by Mr. Mundella, in the presence of a large assembly.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday distributed the prizes, on board the training ship *Shaftesbury*, of the London School Board, the occasion being the annual inspection. The Archbishop was accompanied by Miss Benson. At the luncheon which followed the parade and inspection of the boys, Captain Scriven reported that during the year 111 boys had been entered on the books, making a total number since the commencement of the institution, in August, 1878, of 1,089. During the year 122 boys had left the ship. In every department the work had been increasingly successful.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, after distributing the prizes, addressed the visitors and boys. He congratulated them upon the satisfactory nature of the reports which had been presented. Amongst the boys before him there was material for every sort of good thing in the world, and he believed that on the *Shaftesbury* the material would not be spoiled in the making. He asked the boys to resolve that, wherever their future lives might take them, they would always bear in mind that they were *Shaftesbury* boys, and that they would never disgrace that name. He left them three mottoes. The first was, "Know when to be silent," the second, "I know better," and the third, "Know what to fear." A vote of thanks to the Archbishop, moved by Mr. Buxton, was carried by acclamation and his Grace having responded left the ship, the boys manning the sides and cheering him as he was rowed ashore.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, yesterday week received a deputation of merchants and traders of the City of London, who attended to lay before the department their views respecting the necessity of strengthening the Navy. A memorial was presented to the First Lord which urged the deep concern and anxiety felt in the City with regard to the present state of the Navy, a subject considered to be one of such vital importance to the existence of the empire and the maintenance of commercial interests all over the world, that the deputation took the opportunity of the change of Government to recur to the subject. The efficiency of the Navy, as the first line and bulwark of defence, together with the scarcely less important matter of the efficient defence of coaling stations, would, it was hoped, receive immediate attention. Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said he could not ignore the fact that the deputation was not the outcome of any haphazard public opinion, but was the result of a feeling of uneasiness and apprehension which had pervaded all classes of the community for some years past. The deputation had urged upon the Government to place the Navy in a state of efficiency. It was satisfactory to know that a great change of opinon had taken place during the past year on this subject. In December last Lord Northbrook announced that he proposed to increase the Navy estimates and also to make application for large sums to be spent in placing their coaling stations in a position of adequate defence. The late Government had accepted these recommendations, and the estimates of this year showed an increase of something like £2,000,000 compared with those of last year. Communications had been received from the colonies in which a desire was expressed to co-operate with the Admiralty in improving the naval defences of the empire. This was a most gratifying state of matters. He then gave a brief outline of the policy which the Government intended to pursue. It would, he said, be their object to secure the views and opinions of the best professional advisers, and if those gentlemen should consider that the Navy was in a proper state of efficiency such an assurance would considerably diminish the public alarm; while if it should appear that active steps should be taken, the opinion of those gentlemen would greatly assist the Government in asking for the necessary funds. In the meantime they had made up their minds that, whatever might be the shipbuilding programme, they would do their best to push to as rapid a completion as possible the ships that they considered necessary. These propositions might not involve a very ambitious policy, but he believed they offered the foundation of a sound and intelligible policy which could be expanded in proportion as pecuniary means were placed at their disposal. Further than that, he did not think they would expect him to go. There was no part of the subject which they viewed with so much satisfaction, and upon which they should so much depend, as the universal determination of all who had spoken to give their sympathy and support if the Government found it to be their duty to make further demands upon the public purse.

A conference convened by the Empire Defence League was held at the Mansion House, yesterday week, for the purpose of directing attention to the inadequacy of our naval and defensive resources and to the grave necessity of taking immediate steps to strengthen our defences and of stimulating the electors to increased vigilance on questions involving the national safety. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., who presided, in opening the proceedings, said that for some years he had tried to din into the ears of the people of this country the dangerous state in which we were with regard to our naval efficiency. The object of every Admiralty seemed to be to throw dust in the eyes of the public by means of Parliamentary officials who were imperfectly instructed on the point. He alluded to the discovery four or five days ago of a deficit in the recent Vote of Credit, and pointed out that the suggestion made to refer that to a departmental committee was simply absurd. A departmental committee meant that a blunder should be inquired into by those who were mainly responsible for it, and their report could not be laid upon the table of the House to be sifted. Letters of regret were read from Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Brabazon, Lord Stanhope, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., and others. The Earl of Derby wrote expressing disbelief in the alarming inadequacy of our naval forces. Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"This conference considers the immediate defensive resources of the Empire to be inadequate to its protective requirements, and desires the Government to take immediate steps to strengthen the Navy, to protect our coasts and harbours, to fortify our colonial and Indian ports and coaling stations, and to utilise the services of the maritime population of the United Kingdom." He urged that the Navy was insufficient for the great interests which depended for protection upon it. He commented upon the great increase in the Navy of France in recent years as compared with the growth of our own naval power, and also referred to the great need there was for additional coast defences. It was the duty of every one to associate together to urge upon the Government the necessity for increasing the Navy and for increased coast defences. He suggested that persons like the watermen and lightermen of London should be formed into a properly constituted corps like ordinary Volunteers to assist in the defence of the river, as they would be able to afford most valuable aid in that direction, and that the seafaring inhabitants of other ports should be properly enrolled and drilled for the same purpose. The resolution was carried after a lengthy discussion. Captain Price, M.P., moved as the second resolution:—"That this conference respectfully desires, irrespective of party and in the interests of the commonwealth, to urge upon the electors of the United Kingdom the advisability of exercising greater vigilance, and of maintaining a high standard of national duty on questions affecting the security of our commerce and dominions, not for purposes of aggression, but solely to enable us, consistently with the honour and welfare of the Empire and its several parts, to protect ourselves and possessions against wrongdoers." This was seconded by the Mayor of Falmouth and carried unanimously. Upon the motion of the Mayor of Brighton, seconded by Mr. Wigginton, it was resolved:—"That this conference considers that a Royal Commission, composed of naval officers, engineers, shipbuilders, and colonial representatives, should be immediately appointed to inquire into and report upon the strength of the Navy, and what relation it should bear to the Navies of other Powers and to the extent of our responsibilities, the mode in which it is administered, the organisation of the Board of Admiralty, dockyard administration, and our defensive requirements generally."

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the City Bank was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. William Macnaughtan. The report of the directors stated that the gross profits amounted to £102,546, out of which a dividend of ten per cent. per annum was declared. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman expressed regret at the death of Mr. John Jones, the former chairman of the bank, who had been a director for 28 years. He then proceeded to compare the figures in the balance-sheet with those of the previous half-year. The current and deposit account showed an increase of £186,334; and their profits for the last six months approached nearly to those of the previous six months. During the six months just ended, the Bank rate had been £3 10s., against £3 1s. 8d. during the previous six months, and £2 16s. 8d. for the six months ending June, 1884. The difference between the last and the previous six months was about 8s. 4d. per cent.; but these were not the rates which the directors had been able to obtain for their funds, the rates in the outer market having been considerably lower. He thought they had reason to be satisfied with the working of the bank for the half-year, considering the great difficulty in employing money profitably, particularly during the last three months. Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

A conference, consisting of the directors, appointed to consider the best means of resuscitating the Munster Bank, together with a committee of the Corporation, and a number of influential shareholders, was held in Cork yesterday. After a discussion, lasting two hours, it was resolved to reject Mr. Shaw's proposal to raise £240,000 by issuing Five per Cent. Debentures. It was agreed to hold a meeting of the shareholders to-day to make a call of 30s. per share.

A meeting of the County Limerick tenantry of the Earl of Devon was held on Thursday at Newcastle West, for the purpose of considering his Lordship's refusal to grant a larger abatement of rent than ten per cent. The tenants had asked for thirty, but the Earl declined to give a further reduction than the one already offered. After some discussion a resolution was adopted asking the Earl of Devon to reconsider his decision, with a view to a settlement being arrived at which would be satisfactory to all parties. Subsequently a deputation from the tenants waited on the agent, Mr. Charles Curling, who promised to forward the resolution to Lord Devon. He also stated that the tenants now paying rent would be allowed a reduction of ten per cent., and any further reduction the Earl might give.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending July 18 was—medical 876, surgical 379; total 1,255, of which 522 were new cases.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited) 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

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Stoles, Bands, Clergy Collars.
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FULL-SLEEVE GOWNS FOR PRESENTATION
PEERS', LEGAL, AND CORPORATION ROBES.
Established 1689.
94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

BIRTHS.

July 1, at Karachi, Scinde, the wife of the Rev. F E. D. COBBOLD, Chaplain, of a daughter.

July 11, at 1, Cavendish-place, Carlisle, England, the wife of the Rev. Dr. AMBROSE J. WILSON, Head Master of the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, Australia, of a son.

July 16, at Welshpool, the wife of the Rev. DANIEL LEWIS BOYES, of a daughter.

July 17, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. BASIL K. WOODD, of a daughter.

July 18, at Mayfield, Stanpit, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of the Rev. WALTER J. EDMONDS, C.M.S., of a daughter.

July 18, the wife of the Rev. G. PALMER, Hillfarrance, Taunton, of a daughter.

July 18, at the Vicarage, Fulham, the wife of the Rev. F. H. FISHER, of a son.

July 20, at 25, St. John's-park, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Major-General J. D. SWAYNE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, East Indies, Captain ARTHUR WILDMAN PRIOR, 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment, third son of the late Rev. John Lawrence Prior, of Horton, Bucks, to ETHEL C. L., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General JOHN A. ANGELO, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

July 18, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, W.C., the Rev. ISAAC WM. TAPPER, Vicar of Stapleford, Notts, and formerly Incumbent of St. James's, Jersey, to LYDIA HOPE, only child of the late Captain JOSEPH LEE STANWELL ALDERSEY, 1st Battalion H.M. 10th Regiment, Lincolnshire.

July 18, at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, FRANCIS SEYMOUR INGLEFIELD, Captain 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, son of Captain Otway Ingliefield, Royal Navy, to ZOE, second daughter of HENRY LINWOOD STRONG, Esq., of 38, Seymour-street.

July 21, at St. Thomas's, Sunderland, ARTHUR STANLEY DOUGLAS, of Stanley, county Durham, to ELLEN ROBERTA, second daughter of ROBERT R. ROWNTREE, of Sunderland.

DEATHS.

June 28, at Durwaza, Biluchistan, of cholera, EWEN HAY CAMERON, Captain Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cameron, C.B., 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), aged 35.

July 3, at Melbourne, Australia, WALTER BOUGHEY, son of the late Sir T. F. F. Boughey, Bart.

July 17, at 29, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, W., General JOHN PRIOLLIOTT CROFTON, Colonel of the 6th (Royal Warwickshire) Regiment, aged 84.

July 17, at 14, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, WILLIAM BAR, youngest son of JAMES GIBB, of Quebec, and the Vicarage, Sherborne, Warwick, aged 6 months.

July 18, at her residence, Orlebar, Old Charlton, ANNE, widow of Captain HENRY BONHAM BAX, H.E.I.C.S., late Brother of the Trinity House, in her 85th year.

July 18, at Bedford, AMELIA ANNIE, last surviving daughter of the late Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, LL.D., aged 80.

July 20, at Hillingdon Vicarage, COLNETT LITTELTON, son of the Rev. J. H. THOMAS, aged 20 years.

THE

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS.

Realised Assets, 1884	£3,491,376
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	3,391,789
Annual Income	685,369

Board of Directors.

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., *Chairman*
H. C. T. BEADNELL, Esq.
RICHARD CRAWLEY, Esq.
J. LYNE HANCOCK, Esq.
ALFRED H. SMEE, Esq.
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Liverpool—Gresham Buildings, 99, Dale-street.
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Newcastle—Percy Buildings, Grainger-street.
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WALES.
Cardiff—Gresham House, Roath.

SCOTLAND.
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IRELAND.
Dublin—3, Westmoreland-street.

The Society also grant Loans upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions.

Prospectuses, Reports, and Proposal Forms can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to

JOSEPH ALLEN, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Vice-Presidents—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of General Court—DAVID DAVIDSON, ESQ.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1884:—

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£625,000
ACCUMULATED FIRE FUNDS AND BALANCE OF UNDIVIDED PROFIT	£1,597,295
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	£3,994,662

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1884:—

FIRE PREMIUMS, INTEREST AND FEES	£1,201,068
LIFE AND ANNUITY PREMIUMS, INTEREST AND FEES	£587,561

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors have lately had under consideration the advisability of still further adding to those inducements which in the past have attracted to this Company a large share of Life Business. Their attention has been directed to the propriety of making Payment of Claims immediately on proof of Death and Title; of granting Guaranteed Surrender Values; of granting, in respect of policies which may have lapsed in consequence of non-payment of premium, Policies of a liberal amount, on which no further premiums are payable; of holding Surrender Values of lapsed Policies for five years at the credit of those who may be entitled thereto; of declaring that inaccurate statements in the Proposal Papers shall not involve forfeiture of Policies, unless accompanied by fraud; of granting Policies which, if the insurer has attained a certain early age, shall be unconditionally world-wide from their date. Immediate effect will be given to these alterations.

BONUS YEAR, 1885.

Nine-tenths of the Life Profits are divided among the Assured, under the participating scale.

CHIEF OFFICES:

LONDON: 61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. EDINBURGH: 64, PRINCES STREET.

LONDON (West-End Branch): 8, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

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"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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VOL. LXV.
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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

GRATIS.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

The asterisk (*) is appended to the names of Candidates who are at present Members of Parliament.

Abbreviations—C, Conservative; R, Radical; HR, Home Ruler; Ind., Independent.

ENGLAND.

METROPOLIS.

Constituencies.	Candidates.
BATTERSEA & CLAPHAM (two divs.):—	
Battersea	O. V. Morgan, R W. Evill, C
Clapham...	J. F. Moulton, R Hon. Algernon Bourke, C
BETHNAL-GREEN (two divisions):—	
North-East	G. Howell, R J. D. Mayne, C
South-West	E. H. Pickersgill, R
CAMBERWELL (three divisions):—	
North	A. E. Dobbs, R, or R. Strong, R E. B. Gudgeon, C
Peckham	E. Dresser-Rogers, R A. A. Baumann, C
Dulwich...	J. Judd, R J. M. Howard, Q.C., C
CHELSEA (1)	*Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, R R. A. Whitmore, C
DEPTFORD (1)	L. Ghose, R W. J. Evelyn, C
FINSBURY (three divisions):—	
Holborn...	C. Harrison, R Colonel F. Duncan, C
Central	C. J. Atkinson, Ind. Rad. W. Robson, R J. Ross, R Saul Isaacs, C
East	*C. Bradlaugh, R, or J. Rowlands, R M. Williams, R T. B. Green, Independent
FULHAM (1)	*G. W. E. Russell, R W. H. Fisher, C
GREENWICH (1) ...	F. Verney, R *Baron H. de Worms, C *T. W. Boord, C
HACKNEY (three divisions):—	
North	*Æ. J. M'Intyre, R Major-General Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C
Central	*J. Holms, R Dr. G. Hunter, C
South	*C. Russell, Q.C., R C. J. Darling, C
HAMMERSMITH (1) ...	T. C. Clarke, R Colonel Goldsworthy, C
HAMPSTEAD (1) ...	Marquis of Lorne, R *Sir H. Holland, C
ISLINGTON (four divisions):—	
Northern	*S. D. Waddy, Q.C., R G. C. T. Bartley, C
Western...	R. Chamberlain, R Dr. D. Thomas, C
Eastern	*W. M'C. Torrens, R H. B. Ince, Q.C., R T. B. Green, Independent C. Lambert, C
Southern	H. Spicer, R H. W. Wright, C
KENSINGTON (two divisions):—	
Northern	*J. F. B. Firth, R Montague Cookson, Q.C., R R. Lethbridge, C
Southern	W. T. Raymond, R Sir A. Borthwick, C
LAMBETH (four divisions):—	
North	*Sir J. Lawrence, R W. Wren, R Gen. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., C
Kennington	*J. O'C. Power, R R. Gent-Davis, C
Brixton	W. B. Odgers, R E. Baggallay, C
Norwood	P. W. Clayden, R T. L. Bristowe, C
LEWISHAM (1)	J. E. Saunders, R, or T. W. Williams, R *Viscount Lewisham, C
LONDON CITY (2) ...	*Ald. W. J. R. Cotton, C *Ald. Sir R. N. Fowler, C
MARYLEBONE (two divisions):—	
East	*D. Grant, R Lord C. Beresford, C
West	*Sir T. Chambers, R F. S. Hunt, C
NEWINGTON (two divisions):—	
West	*Sir W. M'Arthur, R J. S. Keay, R C. W. R. Cooke, C
Walworth	W. R. Selway, R W. Malthouse, R J. A. Partridge, R A. Henriques, R Earl of Desart, C
PADDINGTON (two divisions):—	
North	W. Digby, R L. L. Cohen, C
South	*Ald. W. Lawrence, R *Lord R. Churchill, C
ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE (1)	Sir Walter Phillimore, R *Lord A. Percy, C
ST. PANCRAS (four divisions):—	
North	T. H. Bolton, R Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie, C
East	T. E. Gibb, R R. G. Webster, C
West	H. L. W. Lawson, R Captain W. F. James, C
South	Sir J. Goldsmid, R J. B. Maple, C
SHOREDITCH (two divisions):—	
Hoxton	*Professor J. Stuart, R
Haggerston	R. W. Cremer, RWM J. Lowles, C
SOUTHWARK (three divisions):—	
West	*A. Cohen, Q.C., R
Rotherhithe	Dr. Pankhurst, R J. T. Dunlop, CWM
Bermondsey	*J. E. T. Rogers, R A. Lafone, C J. Dumphries, C
STRAND (1)	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, C
TOWER HAMLETS (seven divisions):—	
Whitechapel	S. Montagu, R Lieut.-Colonel P. Cowan, C
St. George's	G. Potter, WM *C. T. Ritchie, C
Limehouse	J. G. Minchin, R G. R. Dowson, Ind. Rad. E. S. Norris, C
Mile-end...	Dr. E. Hart, R Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, R J. Hayseman, R S. Charrington, C
Stepney	J. C. Durant, RWM, or R. Kemp, R W. Isaacson, C
Bow and Bromley ...	*J. Bryce, R Captain J. C. R. Colomb, C
Poplar	H. Green, R B. Lucraft, Ind. WM *D. R. Onslow, C
WANDSWORTH (1) ...	H. Kimber, C
WEST HAM (two divisions):—	
North	E. R. Cook, R F. Fulton, C
South	W. Volckmann, R J. Leicester, R
WESTMINSTER (1) ...	W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, R Prof. E. S. Beesly, R
WOOLWICH (1)... ...	Colonel H. M. Hozier, R E. Hughes, C

UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE (2)... ...	*Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, C *Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, C
LONDON (1)	*Sir J. Lubbock, R
OXFORD (2)	*Rt. Hon. J. R. Mowbray, C *J. G. Talbot, C

BOROUGHS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (1)	*H. Mason, R T. W. Mellor, C
ASTON MANOR (1) ...	H. G. Reid, R R. P. Yates, C
BARROW-IN-FURNESS (1)	Sir J. Ramsden, R H. W. Schneider, C
BATH (2)	*Sir A. D. Hayter, R *E. R. Wodehouse, R *Lord H. Thynne, C
BEDFORD (1)	*S. Whitbread, R J. H. De Ricci, C
BIRKENHEAD (1) ...	W. R. Kennedy, R *D. MacIver, C
BIRMINGHAM (seven divisions):—	
Edgbaston	G. Dixon, R
West	*Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, R
Central	*Rt. Hon. J. Bright, R *Lord R. Churchill, C
North	Alderman W. Kenrick, R — Mathews, Q.C., C
East	H. Hawkes, C
Bordesley	*H. Broadhurst, R W. Showell, C
South	Alderman P. Williams, R
BLACKBURN (2) ...	*W. E. Briggs, R J. N. Boothman, RWM *W. Coddington, C *Sir R. Peel, C
BOLTON (2)	*J. K. Cross, R *J. F. Thomasson, R Colonel Hon. F. Bridgeman, C Alderman H. M. Richardson, C
BOSTON (1)	W. J. Ingram, R N. Learoyd, C
BRADFORD (three divisions):—	
West	*A. Illingworth, R H. B. Reed, C
Central	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, R G. M. Waud, C
East	A. Holden, R J. Taylor, C
BRIGHTON (2)	*J. R. Hollond, R J. W. Probyn, R *Rt. Hn. W. T. Marriott, Q.C., C Ald. D. Smith, C
BRISTOL (four divisions):—	
West (including Clifton)	*Rt. Hn. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, C E. S. Robinson, R
North	*L. Fry, R
East	H. Cossham, R
South	J. D. Weston, R Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill, C
BURNLEY (1)	*P. Rylands, R H. H. Wainwright, C
BURY, LANCASHIRE (1)	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, Q.C., R J. G. Lawson, C
BURY ST. EDMUNDS (1)	*J. A. Hardcastle, R Lord F. Hervey, C
CAMBRIDGE (1) ...	*W. Fowler, R R. U. Penrose-FitzGerald, C
CANTERBURY (1) ...	J. H. Heaton, C W. H. S. Aubrey, R
CARLISLE (1)	*R. Ferguson, R M. W. Mattinson, C
CHATHAM (1)	*Sir J. E. Gorst, C R. Collier, R
CHELTENHAM (1) ...	F. Lehmann, R J. T. Agg-Gardner, C
CHESTER (1)	Dr. B. Foster, R R. A. Yerburgh, C
CHRISTCHURCH (1) ...	*H. Davey, Q.C., R C. B. Young, C
COLCHESTER (1) ...	*R. K. Causton, R H. J. Trotter, C
COVENTRY (1)	H. W. Eaton, C
CROYDON (1)	*J. S. Balfour, R *W. Grantham, Q.C., C
DARLINGTON (1) ...	*T. Fry, R
DERBY (2)	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, R *T. Roe, R
DEVONPORT (2) ...	G. W. Medley, R — Torrell, R *J. H. Puleston, C *Captain G. E. Price, C
DEWSBURY (1)... ...	*Serjeant J. Simon, R
DOVER (1)	*Major A. G. Dickson, C, or W. G. Pearce, C
DUDLEY (1)	*H. B. Sheridan, R B. Robinson, C
DURHAM CITY (1) ...	*T. C. Thompson, R T. Milvain, C
EXETER (1)	*E. Johnson, R Hon. H. S. Northcote, C
GATESHEAD (1) ...	*W. H. James, R J. Bottomly, C
GLOUCESTER CITY (1)	T. Robinson, R W. K. Wait, C
GRANTHAM (1)... ...	*J. W. Mellor, R Captain A. C. Earle Welby, C
GRAVESEND (1) ...	T. Bevan, R J. B. White, C
GRIMSBY (1)	*E. Heneage, R
HALIFAX (2)	*Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, R T. Shaw, R
HANLEY (1)	*W. Woodall, R
HARTLEPOOL (1) ...	*J. Richardson, R Dr. Tristram, Q.C., C
HASTINGS (1)	*Sir T. Brassey, R W. Noble, C
HEREFORD CITY (1)...	*J. Pulley, R Colonel G. Arbuthnot, C
HUDDERSFIELD (1) ...	*E. A. Leatham, R J. Crosland, C
HULL, KINGSTON-UPON (three divs.):—	
East	W. Saunders, R F. B. Grotrian, C
Central	*C. M. Norwood, R
West	*C. H. Wilson, R Dr. A. K. Rollit, C
HYTHE (1)	*Sir E. Watkin, Ind.
IPSWICH (2)	*J. Collins, R *H. W. West, Q.C., R Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., C E. M. Ind, C
KIDDERMINSTER (1)...	F. A. Godson, C
KING'S LYNN (1) ...	*Sir W. Ffolkes, R *Hon. R. Bourke, C
LEEDS (five divisions):—	
North	Prof. A. W. Rucker, R *W. L. Jackson, C
Central	*J. Barran, R G. W. Balfour, C
East	J. L. Gane, R R. Dawson, C
West	*H. J. Gladstone, R
South	*Sir L. Playfair, R
LEICESTER (2)	*A. M'Arthur, R *J. A. Picton, R
LINCOLN CITY (1) ...	Joseph Ruston, R *C. Seely, R R. Hall, C
LIVERPOOL (nine divisions):—	
Kirkdale	J. Samuelson, R J. Houlding, C
Walton	J. G. Gibson, Q.C., C
Everton	E. Whitley, C
West Derby	Lord C. Hamilton, C
Scotland...	P. Byrne, HR T. Sexton, HR
Exchange	Justin McCarthy, HR D. Radcliffe, C
Abercrombie	S. Smith, R F. Lawrence, C
East Toxteth	J. Hughes, C
West Toxteth	F. B. Royden, C
MAIDSTONE (1) ...	Major M. Sharp-Hume, R *Major A. H. Ross, C
MANCHESTER (six divisions):—	
North-West	*J. Slagg, R *W. H. Houldsworth, C
North	C. E. Schwann, R W. Brown, R H. Sampson, C
North-East	*R. P. Blennerhassett, R Sir J. Fergusson, C
East	Professor A. Hopkinson, R *A. J. Balfour, C
South	Sir H. Roscoe, R
South-West	J. Bright, R Lord F. Hamilton, C
MIDDLESBROUGH (1)	*I. Wilson, R Major R. Dixon, C
MONMOUTH DIST. (1)	*E. H. Carbutt, R T. Cordes, C
MORPETH (1)	*T. Burt, R
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2)	*J. Cowen, R *J. Morley, R C. Bruce, C C. F. Hamond, C
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (1)	*W. S. Allen, R R. Heath, C.
NORTHAMPTON (2) ...	*H. Labouchere, R *C. Bradlaugh, R Sir H. Wake, Ind. H. C. Richards, C
NORWICH (2)	*J. J. Colman, R R. S. Wright, R
NOTTINGHAM (three divisions):—	
West	*Colonel C. Seely, R C. Powell, CWM
East	*A. Morley, R Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, C
South	J. C. Williams, R H. S. Wright, C
OLDHAM (2)	*J. T. Hibbert, R. *Hon. E. L. Stanley, R S. Taylor-Whitehead, C J. M. Maclean, C
OXFORD CITY (1) ...	C. A. Fyffe, R A. W. Hall, C

Constituencies.	Candidates.
PENRHYN and FALMOUTH (1)	*D. J. Jenkins, R W. R. Bousfield, C
PETERBOROUGH (1)	*S. C. Buxton, R W. J. W. Fitzwilliam, Ind.
PLYMOUTH (2)	*P. S. Macliver, R Admiral F. Maxse, R *E. Clarke, Q.C., C Sir E. Bates, C
PONTEFRACT (1)	*Rt. Hn. H. C. E. Childers, R J. Shaw, C
PORTSMOUTH (2)	P. Vanderbyl, R *Hon. T. C. Bruce, C *Sir H. D. Wolff, C
PRESTON (2)	*W. E. M. Tomlinson, C R. W. Hanbury, C
READING (1)	*Rt. Hn. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, R H. D. Greene, C
ROCHDALE (1)	*T. B. Potter, R. E. Lees, C.
ROCHESTER (1)	*Sir A. Otway, R Lieut.-Col. H. Hallett, C
ST. HELEN'S (1)	Lieut.-Col. D. Gamble, R H. Seton-Karr, C
SALFORD (three divisions):—	
North	*A. Arnold, R E. Hardcastle, C
West	H. Harry, R *B. Armitage, R. Sir W. Worsley, C
South	W. Mather, R T. G. Bowles, C
SALISBURY (1)	W. H. Grenfell, R *C. J. Kennard, C
SCARBOROUGH (1)	T. P. Whittaker, R Sir G. Sitwell, C
SHEFFIELD (five divisions):—	
Attercliffe	Hon. B. Coleridge, R B. Hoare, C
Brightside	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, R
Central	F. Davis, R W. Rolley, R M. Hawkes, R H. Vincent, C
Hallam	*C. B. Stuart-Wortley, C
Ecclesall	Cyril Dodd, R *E. Ashmead-Bartlett, C
SHREWSBURY (1)	C. C. Walker, R J. Watson, C
SOUTHAMPTON (2)	*H. Lee, R E. Jones, R *A. Giles, C Sir J. Commerell, C
SOUTH SHIELDS (1)	*J. C. Stevenson, R
STAFFORD (1)	*B. M'Laren, R *T. Salt, C
STALYBRIDGE (1)	*W. Summers, R T. H. Sidebottom, C
STOCKPORT (2)	J. Leigh, R *C. H. Hopwood, R L. J. Jennings, C W. Tipping, C
STOCKTON (1)	*J. Dodds, R
STOKE-UPON-TRENT (1)	W. L. Bright, R H. Corser, C
SUNDERLAND (2)	*E. T. Gourley, R *Alderman Storey, R Major Sims, C
TAUNTON (1)	*S. C. Allsopp, C. Sir C. Jessell, R
TYNEMOUTH (1)	*T. E. Smith, R.
WAKEFIELD (1)	E. Green, C W. H. Lee, R
WALSALL (1)	*Sir C. Forster, R
WARRINGTON (1)	W. Crosfield, R Sir G. Greenall, C
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON (1)	*Right Hon. A. W. Peel, R *G. W. J. Repton, C
WEDNESBURY (1)	Hon. P. Stanhope, R Wilson Lloyd, C.
WEST BROMWICH (1)	J. Scattergood, R
WHITEHAVEN (1)	W. C. Gully, Q.C., R *Rt. Hn. G. F. C. Bentinck, C
WIGAN (1)	G. H. Lea, R. F. S. Powell, C
WINCHESTER (1)	*Lord Baring, R *A. L. Tottenham, C
WINDSOR (1)	Hon. H. E. Butler, R *Col. R. Richardson Gardner, C
WOLVERHAMPTON (three divisions):—	
East	*H. H. Fowler, R W. Bird, C
South	*Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, R F. S. Shenstone, C
West	R. E. C. Plumptre, C
WORCESTER (1)	*T. R. Hill, R G. H. Allsopp, C
YARMOUTH, GREAT (1)	Captain C. Norton, R *Sir H. Tyler, C
YORK CITY (2)	*Sir F. Milner, C F. Lockwood, R. A. E. Pease, R

COUNTIES.

BEDFORDSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Northern or Biggleswade	*C. Magniac, R W. G. Barttelot, C
Southern or Luton	*C. Flower, R S. Gedge, C
BERKSHIRE (three divisions):—	
Northern or Abingdon	R. Purvis, R *P. Wroughton, C
Southern or Newbury	*G. Palmer, R W. G. Mount, C
Eastern or Wokingham	Sir G. Russell, C
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (three divisions):—	
Northern or Bucking'm	Capt. E. H. Verney, R.N., R Sir C. Wilson, C, or W. E. Hubbard, C
Mid or Aylesbury	Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, R W. Graham, C
Southern or Wycombe	*Hon. R. Carington, R Viscount Curzon, C
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (three divisions):—	
Northern or Wisbech	J. Rigby, Q.C., R *J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., C
Western or Chesterton	N. Goodman, R C. Hall, Q.C., C
Eastern or Newmarket	G. Newnes, R *E. Hicks, C
CHESHIRE (eight divisions):—	
Wirral	J. Tomkinson, R Captain E. T. D. Cotton, C
Eddisbury	T. Rigby, R *H. J. Tollemache, C
Macclesfield	W. C. Brocklehurst, R W. Bromley-Davenport, C
Crewe	G. W. Latham, R O. L. Stephen, C
Northwich	J. T. Brunner, R W. H. Verdin, C
Altrincham	I. S. Leadam, R J. Brooks, C
Hyde	T. G. Ashton, R *W. J. Legh, C
Knutsford	J. E. Barlow, R *Hon. A. de T. Egerton, C
CORNWALL (six divisions):—	
Western or St. Ives	*Sir J. St. Aubyn, R *C. C. Ross, C
North-Western or Camborne	*A. P. Vivian, R — Conybeare, R — Barker, R
Truro	W. Bickford-Smith, R *W. N. Molesworth St. Aubyn, C
Mid or St. Austell	*W. C. Borlase, R *J. Tremayne, C
S.-Eastern or Bodmin	*L. H. Courtney, R Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, C
North-Eastern or Launceston	*T. C. D. Acland, R D. Collins, C
CUMBERLAND (four divisions):—	
Northern or Eskdale	R. A. Allison, R
Mid or Penrith	H. C. Howard, R *J. W. Lowther, C
Cockermouth	*Sir W. Lawson, R
Western or Egremont	*Lord Muncaster, C
DERBYSHIRE (seven divisions):—	
High Peak	*J. F. Cheetham, R Captain W. Sidebottom, C
North-Eastern	*Admiral Hon. F. Egerton, R
Chesterfield	*A. Barnes, R
Western	*Lord E. Cavendish, R F. C. Arkwright, C
Mid	J. A. Jacoby, R J. J. Barrow, C
Ilkeston	T. Watson, R J. Haslam, RWM W. D. N. Drury-Lowe, C
Southern	H. Wardle, R Hon. G. N. Curzon, C
DEVONSHIRE (eight divisions):—	
Eastern or Honiton	Sir J. Phear, R *Sir J. H. Kennaway, C
N.-Eastern or Tiverton	Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Buller, R (?) *Colonel W. H. Walrond, C
Northern or Crediton	*Viscount Lymington, R Colonel Trefusis, C
North-Western or Barnstaple	G. Pitt-Lewis, R *J. C. Moore Stevens, C
Western or Tavistock	*Viscount Ebrington, R
Southern or Totnes	F. Mildmay, R H. Lopes, C
Torquay	*H. B. Samuelson, R L. M'Iver, R W. H. Hume, C
Mid or Ashburton	C. Seale-Hayne, R *W. J. Harris, C
DORSET (four divisions):—	
Northern	Hon. E. B. Portman, R Hon. H. Sturt, C
Eastern	C. Waring, R G. H. Bond, C
Southern	H. B. Sturges, R Colonel Hambro, C
Western	H. C. G. Batten, R H. R. Farquharson, C
DURHAM (eight divisions):—	
Jarrow	*C. M. Palmer, R
Houghton-le-Spring	J. Wilson, R N. Wood, C
Chester-le-Street	J. Joicey, R Ll. Jones, R
North-Western	
Mid	W. Crawford, R
South-Eastern	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, R *Sir G. Elliot, C
Bishop Auckland	L. Trotter, R
Barnard Castle	*Sir J. Pease, R
ESSEX (eight divisions):—	
South-Western or Walthamstow	E. N. Buxton, R *T. C. Baring, C
Southern or Romford	J. Theobald, C
Western or Epping	E. B. Barnard, R *Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, C
Northern or Saffron Walden	H. Gardner, R *Hon. C. Strutt, C
N.-Eastern or Harwich	J. Jackson, R *J. Round, C
Eastern or Maldon	A. G. Kitching, R C. W. Gray, C
Mid or Chelmsford	*R. B. Martin, R W. J. Beadel, C
South-Eastern	*Colonel Makins, C
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (five divisions):—	
Mid or Stroud	*H. R. Brand, R G. Holloway, C
North'n or Tewkesbury	G. Samuelson, R *J. R. Yorke, C
Eastern or Cirencester	A. B. Winterbotham, R J. E. Dorington, C
Forest of Dean	T. Blake, R Hon. J. W. Plunkett, C
Southern or Thornbury	*S. Howard, R *B. St. J. Ackers, C
HAMPSHIRE, exclusive of Isle of Wight (five divisions):—	
North'n or Basingstoke	R. Eve, R *Rt. Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, C
Western or Andover	*F. W. Buxton, R *W. W. B. Beach, C
Eastern or Petersfield	Viscount Wolmer, R *W. Nicholson, Ind. L. Henty, C
Southern or Farcham	R. G. Wilberforce, R *Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram, C
New Forest	*F. Compton, C
HEREFORDSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Northern or Leominster	*T. Duckham, R *J. Rankin, C
Southern or Ross	*M. Biddulph, R *Sir J. Bailey, C
HERTFORDSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Northern or Hitchin	H. G. Fordham, R Baron Dimsdale, C
Eastern or Hertford	Hon. H. F. Cooper, R *A. Smith, C
Mid or St. Albans	J. Coles, R Viscount Grimston, C
Western or Watford	G. F. Phillips, R *T. F. Halsey, C
HUNTINGDONSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Southern or Huntingdon	Colonel Heathcote, R Colonel Hon. O. Montagu, C
Northern or Ramsey	*W. H. Fellowes, C
ISLE OF WIGHT (1)	*Hon. E. Ashley, R *Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., C
KENT (eight divisions):—	
Western or Sevenoaks	P. Nickalls, R C. W. Mills, C
North-Western or Dartford	*Sir W. H. Dyke, C
South-Western or Tunbridge	R. Norton, C H. Morley, R
Mid or Medway	*Sir S. Waterlow, R Hn. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, C
North-Eastern or Faversham	F. F. Belsey, R H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C
Southern or Ashford	G. C. Whiteley, R W. P. Pomfret, C
Eastern or St. Augustine's	A. Simmons, R *A. Akers-Douglas, C
Isle of Thanet	Rev. E. G. Banks, R E. Davis, R Sir R. Wyatt, R *Col. E. R. King-Harman, C
LANCASHIRE (23 divisions):—	
NORTHERN.	
North Lonsdale	J. Fell, R *Sir Farrer Herschell, R W. G. Ainslie, C
Lancaster	T. Storey, R Major G. B. H. Marton, C
Blackpool	J. Fisher, TF *Right Hon. Col. Stanley, C
Chorley	*Lieut.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, C
NORTH-EASTERN.	
Darwen	J. G. Potter, R Viscount Cranborne, C
Clitheroe	Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, R J. O. S. Thursby, C
Accrington	*F. W. Grafton, R
Rossendale	*Marquis of Hartington, R
SOUTH-EASTERN.	
West Houghton	E. Cross, R F. Hardcastle, C
Heywood	J. Hoyle, R J. Kenyon, C
Middleton	Col. G. Salis-Schwabe, R T. Fielden, C
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth	*R. Leake, R W. W. B. Hulton, C
Eccles	V. K. Armitage, R *Hon. A. F. Egerton, C
Stretford	*W. Agnew, R J. W. Maclure, C
Gorton	J. H. Crosfield, R, or R. Peacock, R J. F. Hutton, C
Prestwich	A. Buckley, R
SOUTH-WEST.	
Southport	Dr. Pilkington, R J. E. Edwardes, C
Ormskirk	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, R A. B. Forwood, C
Bootle	T. Ismay, R
Widnes	E. K. Muspratt, R R. Pierpoint, C
Newton	Colonel G. M'Corquodale, R *Sir R. A. Cross, C
Ince	C. M'Leod Percy, R *N. Eckersley, C
Leigh	C. Wright, R
LEICESTERSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Eastern or Melton	*Lord J. Manners, C
Mid or Loughborough	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, R *Hon. M. Curzon, C
Western or Bosworth	J. Ellis, R — Stopford-Sackville, C
Southern or Harborough	*T. T. Paget, R
LINCOLNSHIRE (seven divisions):—	
West Lindsey or Gainsborough	J. Bennett, R
North Lindsey or Brigg	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, R *Alderman H. J. Atkinson, C
East Lindsey or Louth	F. Otter, R *Right Hon. J. C. Lowther, C
South Lindsey or Horncastle	T. Threlfall, R *Hon. E. Stanhope, C
North Kesteven or Sleaford	Lord De Grey, R *H. Chaplin, C
South Kesteven or Stamford	S. Cudlip, R *J. C. Lawrance, Q.C., C
Holland or Spalding	H. Stewart, R — Finch-Hatton, C
MIDDLESEX (seven divisions):—	
Enfield	Captain Cole, RWM *Viscount Folkestone, C
Tottenham	*W. S. Caine, R J. Howard, C
Hornsey	*Lord Kensington, R *Sir J. M. M'Garel-Hogg, C
Harrow	A. Milner, R W. Ambrose, Q.C., C
Ealing	*Lord G. Hamilton, C
Brentwood	Dr. Gordon Hogg, R *O. F. Coope, C
Uxbridge	*F. D. Dixon-Hartland, C
MONMOUTHSHIRE (three divisions):—	
Northern	Captain T. P. Price, R *J. A. Rolls, C
Western	C. M. Warmington, R
Southern	Sir H. M. Jackson, R *Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan, C
NORFOLK (six divisions):—	
North-Western	J. Arch, R Lord H. Bentinck, C
South-Western	Sir W. B. Gurdon, R *W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, C
Northern	H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., R S. Hoare, C.
Eastern	*E. Birkbeck, C
Mid	*R. T. Gurdon, R A. Fellowes, C
Southern	F. Taylor, R *Sir R. J. Buxton, C.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Northern	Sir J. M. Carmichael, R, or H. H. English, R *Lord Burghley, C
Eastern	F. A. Channing, R R. Ramsden, C
Mid	*Hon. C. R. Spencer, R *P. Phipps, C
Southern	Sir M. FitzGerald, R *Sir R. Knightley, C
NORTHUMBERLAND (four divisions):—	
Wansbeck	C. Fenwick, RWM
Tyneside	*A. Grey, R
Hexham	*W. B. Beaumont, R *Sir M. W. Ridley, C
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Sir E. Grey, R J. Allan, R Sir W. Crossman, R *Earl Percy, C
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Bassetlaw	W. B. Denison, C *F. J. S. Foljambe, R
Newark	*T. W. Earp, R Lord Newark, C
Rushcliffe	J. E. Ellis, R Dr. W. T. Robertson, C
Mansfield	*C. G. S. Foljambe, R J. Horne Payne, C
OXFORDSHIRE (three divisions):—	
Northern or Banbury	*Sir B. Samuelson, R L. M. Wynne, C
Mid or Woodstock	— Maclean, R *Viscount Valentia, C
Southern or Henley	*Colonel E. W. Harcourt, C
RUTLANDSHIRE (1)	*M. C. Buszard, Q.C., R *G. H. Finch, C
SHROPSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Western or Oswestry	H. Jephson, R *S. Leighton, C
Northern or Newport	R. Bickersteth, R *Viscount Newport, C
Mid or Wellington	*A. H. Brown, R Lt.-Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney, C
Southern or Ludlow	*Sir B. Leighton, C R. Jasper More, R
SOMERSETSHIRE (seven divisions):—	
Northern	E. Strachey, R E. H. Llewellyn, C
Wells	*Colonel Paget, C
Frome	*H. B. Samuelson, R Viscount Weymouth, C
Eastern	H. Hobhouse, R Sir H. Hoare, C
Southern	Viscount Kilcoursie, R *J. K. D. W. Digby, C
Bridgwater	*E. J. Stanley, C
Western	*Sir T. D. Acland, R *C. I. Elton, C
STAFFORDSHIRE (seven divisions):—	
Leek	C. Compton, Q.C., R *H. T. Davenport, C
Burton	*Sir M. A. Bass, R
Western	
North-Western	G. Leveson-Gower, R Capt. Edwards-Heathcote, C
Lichfield	Sir J. Swinburne, R T. Mosley, C
Kingswinford	G. K. Harrison, R *A. S. Hill, Q.C., C
Handsworth	*H. Wiggin, R
SUFFOLK (five divisions):—	
Northern or Lowestoft	Sir S. Crossley, R Col. H. Bagot-Chester, C
North-Eastern or Eye	F. S. Stevenson, R *B. B. H. Rodwell, C
North-Western or Stowmarket	F. T. Cobbold, R *T. Thornhill, C
South or Sudbury	W. C. Quilter, R *W. Biddell, C
South-Eastern or Woodbridge	R. L. Everett, R *Lord Rendlesham, C
SURREY (six divisions):—	
N.-Western or Chertsey	Sir H. D. Le Marchant, R F. A. Hankey, C
S.-Western or Guildford	E. D. Godling, R *Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick, C
S.-Eastern or Reigate	J. W. Higgins, Q.C., R *Sir T. Lawrence, C
Mid or Epsom	*Right Hon. G. Cubitt, C
Kingston	C. D. Hodgson, R *Sir J. W. Ellis, C
North-Eastern or Wimbledon	Ald. J. Cooper, R H. C. Bonsor, C
SUSSEX (six divisions):—	
N.-Western or Horsham	*Sir W. Barttelot, C
South-Western or Chichester	F. W. Gibbs, C.B., Q.C., R *Earl of March, C *Lord H. Lennox, C
Northern or East Grinstead	P. W. Probyn, R *G. B. Gregory, C
Mid or Lewes	W. E. Hubbard, R *Sir H. Fletcher, C
Southern or Eastbourne	G. A. Wallis, R Capt. Field, C
Eastern or Rye	*F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., R Lieut.-Col. A. M. Brookfield, C
WARWICKSHIRE (four divisions):—	
Northern or Tamworth	*P. A. Muntz, C W. P. Beale, R
N.-Eastern or Nuneaton	J. W. Johns, R *C. N. Newdegate, C
South-Western or Stratford-on-Avon	Lord W. Compton, R *S. S. Lloyd, C
South-Eastern or Rugby	H. B. Cobbe, R J. Darlington, C

CONSTITUENCIES.	CANDIDATES.
WESTMORELAND (two divisions):—	
Northern or Appleby ...	Ald. J. Whitehead, R
	*Hon. W. Lowther, C
Southern or Kendal ...	*J. Cropper, R
	*Earl of Bective, C
WILTSHIRE (five divisions):—	
Northern or Cricklade	*N. S. Maskelyne, R
North-Western or Chippenham	Lord A. Somerset, C
	R. Romer, Q.C., R
Western or Westbury...	G. P. Fuller, R
	Lord Henry Thynne, C
Eastern or Devizes ...	W. Barber, Q.C., R
	*W. H. Long, C
Southern or Wilton ...	*Hon. S. Herbert, C
	— Plowden, R
WORCESTERSHIRE (five divisions):—	
Western or Bewdley ...	*Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, C
Southern or Evesham...	A. Chamberlain, R
	Sir R. Temple, C
Mid or Droitwich ...	
Northern	B. Hingley, R
	B. T. Sadler, C
Eastern	*G. W. Hastings, R
	F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C., C
YORKSHIRE (26 divisions):—	
NORTH RIDING.	
Thirsk and Malton ...	*G. Howard, R
	*Colonel Hon. L. Dawnay, C
Richmond	*Sir F. A. Milbank, R
	*G. W. Elliot, C
Cleveland	H. F. Pease, R
	*Hon. G. C. Dawnay, C
Whitby	*A. Pease, R
	E. Denison, C
EAST RIDING.	
Holderness	*Colonel G. Smith, R
	Commander Bethel, R.N., C
Buckrose	J. J. Cousins, R
	*C. Sykes, C
Howdenshire	A. Duncombe, C
WEST RIDING (N. part).	
Skipton	Sir Matthew Wilson, R
	S. C. Lister, C
Keighley	Isaac Holden, R
Shipley	*Right Hn. W. E. Gladstone, R
	L. Hardy, C
Sowerby...	E. Crossley, R
Elland	Alderman T. Wayman, R
	Captain Rasch, C
WEST RIDING (S. part).	
Morley	C. Milnes Gaskell, R
Normanton	B. Pickard, R
	Major A. H. Charlesworth, C
Colne Valley	H. F. Beaumont, R
	T. Brooke, C
Holmfirth	H. G. Wilson, R
Barnsley	Hon. R. O. Milnes, R
	— Guy, C
Hallamshire	*F. T. Mappin, R
	J. Fowler, C.E., C
Rotherham	*Hn. W. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Ind.
	A. H. D. Acland, R
Doncaster	W. S. Shirley, R
	A. E. Gathorne Hardy, C
WEST RIDING (E. part).	
Ripon	W. Harker, R
	J. L. Wharton, C
Otley	Sir Andrew Fairbairn, R
	J. Fielden, C
Barkston Ash	*Colonel Gunter, C
Osgoldcross	*Sir J. Ramsden, R
	R. Hardy, C
Pudsey	B. Priestly, R
	S. W. Duncan, C
Spen Valley	Alderman Tatham, R

WALES.

BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF (1)	*Sir E. J. Reed, R
	H. Harben, C
CARMARTHEN DIS. (1)	*Sir J. Jones Jenkins, R
CARNARVON BORS. (1)	*T. L. D. Jones-Parry, R
	Hon. G. S. Douglas-Pennant, C
DENBIGH DISTRICT (1)	*Sir R. Cunliffe, R
	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, C
FLINT DISTRICT (1)...	*J. Roberts, R
	R. ap H. Williams, C
MERTHYR TYDVIL (2)	*H. Richard, R
	*C. H. James, R
SWANSEA (two divisions):—	
Swansea Town	*L. L. Dillwyn, R
	W. H. Meredyth, C
Swansea District ...	*Sir H. H. Vivian, R
MONTGOMERY DIS. (1)	*Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy, R
	Pryce Jones, C
PEMBROKE & HAVERFORDWEST (1) ...	*H. G. Allen, Q.C., R

COUNTIES.

ANGLESEA (1)	*R. Davies, R
	*General O. Williams, C
BRECKNOCKSHIRE (1)	*W. F. Maitland, R
	Hon. A. Morgan, C
CARDIGANSHIRE (1)...	*D. Davies, R
	V. Davies, C
CARMARTHENSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Eastern	
Western...	*W. R. H. Powell, R
	*Viscount Emlyn, C
CARNARVONSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Southern or Eivion ...	J. Roberts, R
	E. Nanney, C
Northern or Arvon ...	*W. Rathbone, R
	Colonel H. Platt, C
DENBIGHSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Eastern	*Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, R
	*Sir W. W. Wynn, C
Western...	Major W. C. West, R
	Major C. S. Mainwaring, C
FLINTSHIRE (1) ...	*Lord R. Grosvenor, R
	H. Lloyd-Mostyn, C
GLAMORGANSHIRE (five divisions):—	
Eastern	A. Thomas, R
	Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., R
Rhondda	Dr. Schofield, Temperance
	W. Abrahams, RWM
Western or Gower ...	F. A. Yeo, R
	*C. R. M. Talbot, R
Mid	
Southern	A. J. Williams, R
	J. T. Dillwyn-Llewellyn, C

CONSTITUENCIES.	CANDIDATES.
MERIONETHSHIRE (1)	*H. Robertson, R
	W. R. M. Wynne, C
MONTGOMERYSH. (1)	*S. Rendel, R
	C. W. Williams-Wynn, C
	E. Jones, Independent
PEMBROKESHIRE (1)...	*W. Davies, R
	C. E. G. Philipps, C
RADNORSHIRE (1) ...	*C. C. Rogers, R
	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, C

SCOTLAND.

BOROUGHS.

ABERDEEN (two divisions):—	
North	Dr. W. A. Hunter, R
	C. M'Kenzie, C
South	*J. Bryce, R
AYR DISTRICT (1) ...	*R. F. Campbell, R
	M. Low, C
DUMFRIES DIST. (1)...	*E. Noel, R
DUNDEE (2)	*F. Henderson, R
	A. H. Moncur, R
EDINBURGH (four divisions):—	
East	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, R
	J. Steel, R
West	*T. R. Buchanan, R
	G. A. Jamieson, C
Central	J. H. Renton, R
	A. W. Black, R
South	Sir G. Harrison, R
	T. Raleigh, R
ELGIN DISTRICT (1)...	*A. Asher, R
FALKIRK DISTRICT (1)	*J. Ramsay, R
GLASGOW (seven divisions):—	
Bridgeton	W. Forsyth, LRC
	B. E. C. Costelloe, R
	E. Russell, R
Camlachie	J. Martin, R
St. Rollox	J. Caldwell, R
	E. Tennant, R
	J. N. Cuthbertson, C
Central	G. Jackson, R
College	*Dr. C. Cameron, R
	G. N. Balfour, C
Tradeston	A. C. Corbett, R
	J. Somervell, C
Blackfriars & Hutchesontown	Lord E. Fitzmaurice, R
	S. Maxwell, Crofter
GREENOCK (1)	*T. Sutherland, R
	J. Scott, C
HAWICK BURGHS (1)	*Rt. Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, R
INVERNESS DIST. (1)	R. B. Finlay, Q.C., R, or
	W. B. M'Laren, R
KILMARNOCK DIST. (1)	*J. D. Peddie, R
KIRKCALDY DIST. (1)	*Sir G. Campbell, R, or
	S. Mason, R
	H. T. Munro, jun., C
LEITH DISTRICT (1)...	W. D. Thorburn, C
MONTROSE DIST. (1)...	J. S. Will, Q.C., R
	J. Hume Webster, R
PAISLEY (1)	*S. Clark, R
	Major R. M. M'Kerrell, C
PERTH (1)	*C. S. Parker, R
ST. ANDREW'S DIS. (1)	S. Williamson, R
	Sir A. Kinloch, C
STIRLING DIST. (1) ...	*Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, R
WICK DISTRICT ...	*J. Pender, R
	C. A. Conybeare, R
	R. Wallace, R

UNIVERSITIES.

EDINBURGH and ST. ANDREW'S ...	J. E. Erichsen, R
	J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C
GLASGOW and ABERDEEN	*J. A. Campbell, C

COUNTIES.

ABERDEENSHIRE, E.	*Sir A. H. Gordon, R
	— Hay, TF
Ditto W.	*Dr. R. Farquharson, R
	Q. Kerr, TF
	F. H. Irvine, C
ARGYLLSHIRE (1) ...	*D. H. Macfarlane, HR
	Rev. D. M'Craig, Crofter
	Colonel J. W. Malcolm, C
AYRSHIRE, N. (1) ...	G. Elder, R (?)
	*R. W. Cochran-Patrick, C
Ditto S. (1) ...	Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, R
	*Major-Gen C. Alexander, C
BANFFSHIRE (1) ...	*R. W. Duff, R
	M. T. S. Darling, C
BERWICKSHIRE (1) ...	*Hon. E. Marjoribanks, R
BUTESHIRE (1)... ...	R. A. Maclean, R
	J. P. B. Robertson, C
CAITHNESS-SHIRE (1)	Dr. G. B. Clark, R
CLACKMANNANSHIRE & KINROSS-SH. (1)	*J. B. Balfour, R
DUMBARTONSHIRE (1)	*R. T. Reid, R
	*A. Orr-Ewing, C
DUMFRIESSHIRE (1)...	*R. Jardine, R
	Earl of Dalkeith, C
EDINBURGHSH. (MIDLOTHIAN) (1) ...	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, R
	*C. Dalrymple, C
ELGIN & NAIRN (1) ...	*Sir G. M'P. Grant, R
	H. F. A. Brodie, C
FIFESHIRE (two divisions):—	
Eastern	J. B. Kinnear, R, or
	J. Leng, R
	Captain Gilmour, C
Western...	*Hon. R. P. Bruce, R
FORFARSHIRE (1) ...	*J. W. Barclay, R
HADDINGTONSH. (1)...	R. B. Haldane, R
	*Lord Elcho, C
	W. Riddell, TF
INVERNESS-SHIRE (1)	Sir K. S. Mackenzie, R
	*C. Fraser-Mackintosh, R
	R. MacLeod of MacLeod, C
	D. Cameron, LLR
KINCARDINESHIRE (1)	*Sir G. Balfour, R
	J. S. Stuart-Glennie, R
KIRCUDBRIGHTSH. (1)	*Capt. J. R. Heron-Maxwell, R
	M. J. Stewart, C

CONSTITUENCIES.	CANDIDATES.
LANARKSHIRE (six divisions):—	
Govan	B. Douglas, R
	W. Pearce, C
Partick	*A. Craig-Sellar, R
	*Admiral Sir J. Hay, C
North-Western... ...	
North-Eastern	D. Crawford, R
	T. M. Cunningham, C
Mid	*J. G. C. Hamilton, R
Southern	J. Hozier, jun., C
LINLITHGOWSH. (1)...	*P. M'Lagan, R
	Captain T. Hope, C
ORKNEY and SHETLAND (1)	J. Miller, R
	Hon. C. T. Dundas, C
PEEBLES & SELKIRK (1)	*C. Tennant, R
	Sir G. G. Montgomery, C
PERTHSHIRE (two divisions):—	
Eastern	R. S. Menzies, R
	A. G. Murray, C
Western...	*Sir D. Currie, R
	Colonel D. Moray, C
RENFREWSHIRE (two divisions):—	
East	J. Finlayson, R
West	Sir A. Campbell, C
ROSS & CROMARTY (1)	*R. C. Munro-Ferguson, R
	Dr. R. M'Donald, R
	A. R. Mackenzie, C
ROXBURGHSHIRE (1)	*Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, R
	Sir G. Douglas, C
STIRLINGSHIRE (1) ...	*J. C. Bolton, R
	H. S. Stewart, C
SUTHERLANDSH. (1)...	*Marquis of Stafford, R
	Angus Sutherland, Crofter
WIGTOWNSHIRE ...	Hon. H. Dalrymple, R
	*Sir H. E. Maxwell, C

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

We understand that Mr. Alexander Watt has been for many months engaged in writing a comprehensive practical treatise on the electro-deposition of Metals, including the Electrolytic refining of copper and other metals and treatment of ores. The work being now complete, will shortly be in the hands of the public. The publishers will be Messrs. Crosby Lockwood and Co.

Professor Vambéry's forthcoming work is to bear the title *The Coming Struggle for India*, and will be published by Cassell and Co. in about a week.

Messrs. Longmans announce *The Book of Genesis: a new Translation from the Massoretic Text*, by M. François Lenormant, Member of the Institute. The English translation from the French edition of the work is being made by the author of *Mankind: their Origin and Destiny*. It will be accompanied with an Introduction and Notes. The publishers state that "in this work the constituent elements of the text are divided, and the original documents used by the latest reviser are for the first time restored."

The memoir of Dr. Moffat, which has been written by his son, will be published simultaneously in England and the United States. It will contain several interesting portraits of the venerable missionary. One is taken from a medallion which was painted in Bechuanaland nearly fifty years ago.

An English translation of Baron Hübner's *Greater Britain* will be published early in the autumn under the title of *Through the British Empire*. The volume will include records of journeys made by Baron Hübner in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, India, the South Sea Islands, California, Oregon, Canada, and other British possessions.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. announce a second edition of the Rev. T. Campbell Finlayson's criticism of Professor Henry Drummond's *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, entitled *Biological Religion*. The first edition was rapidly exhausted.

The volume of essays, *George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies*, by Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, mistress of the White House, is now ready for readers. It contains papers on the following subjects:—George Eliot's Poetry; Reciprocity; Altruistic Faith; History; Studies in the Middle Ages; a Series of Historical Essays; Old Rome and New France; Charlemagne; The Monastery; Chivalry; and Joan of Arc. Copies of the book will be obtainable in London presently.

The series of articles on Tory Prime Ministers, which Mr. T. E. Kebbel is contributing to the *National Review*, will reappear in the autumn, enlarged and in great measure rewritten, under the title of *A History of Toryism from the Accession of Mr. Pitt to Power in* 1783 *to the Death of Lord Beaconsfield in* 1881.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce a new volume by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, entitled *Social Questions from the Point of View of Christian Theology*.

Mr. John Murray announces *Lectures on Ecclesiastical History; including the Origin and Progress of the English Reformation, from Wiclife to the Great Rebellion*, being addresses delivered in the University of Dublin by William Fitzgerald, late Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert; edited, with a memoir, by the Rev. W. Fitzgerald and Dr. John Quarry.

The German Government is having a deep shaft sunk near Schladebach, with the object of obtaining various kinds of scientific information, and especially trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase of the earth's temperature as we descend into the interior. The excavation is being carried on by a diamond-tipped borer driven by water. So far back as the beginning of this year the shaft had reached the depth of 1,392 mètres, which is believed to be the lowest depth yet reached by boring. The temperature at successive stages is ascertained by an ingenious instrument which serves as a special thermometer, the principle of construction being the fact that as the heat increases the mercury will expand so as to flow over the lip of a sufficiently short open tube in greater and greater quantities. The measurement of the differences of those overflows will give the rate of increase of the temperature. It has been ascertained that the temperature at the depth of 1,392 mètres was 49deg. Centigrade, or 120deg. Fahrenheit. If the temperature increases regularly at this rate, the boiling point of water ought to be reached at a depth of 3,000 mètres, and at 75 kilomètres we should find the heat at which platinum melts. This would go to show that the earth's crust cannot be more than about one-ninetieth of the radius.

The *Athenæum* states that the recent contest over the Catholic Archbishopric of Dublin has fixed attention anew upon the actual relations of this country to the See of Rome. A confidential narrative written by the late Frederick Lucas, M.P., for Pio Nono, thirty years ago, is about to be published, edited and with an introduction and notes by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The document will, it is said, make plain much which has been unintelligible to Englishmen.

A long-lost portrait of Schiller is said to have been discovered by Administrator Trinks, of Meiningen, in the old pilgrimage resort of Grimmenthal, near that town. It was found by Herr Trinks in the room of an old hospitaller. It is a chalk drawing, and was taken by the well-known Meiningen painter Reinhard in 1789, when Schiller was staying with his sister at Meiningen.

An admirable collection of water-colour paintings, brought together by the Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, has been opened in Edinburgh. The Exhibition, which includes studies in black and white and a few pieces of sculpture, extends to upwards of 1,000 separate subjects. Sir William Fettes Douglas, the president of the Academy, is one of the largest exhibitors. His landscapes, which are scattered freely over the walls, are remarkable for their depth of colour and the subtlety of their aërial effects. Sir Noel Paton sends two landscapes, painted with the brilliancy of colour and minuteness of detail for which his work is noted. Mr. Waller Paton is also well represented by numerous landscapes in his well-known style. Mr. W. E. Lockhart, in addition to some powerful landscapes, sends several historical and figure subjects, including "Gil Blas and the Archbishop of Granada" and "Rodrigo of Bivar and the Moorish Kings." From Mr. Robert Herdman there comes a study of a girl's head, marvellously delicate in its tone of colour and rich in expression. Mr. Otto Leyde is an extensive contributor both of portraits and of landscapes. His head of a boy with a red cap in the great room is, perhaps, the best portrait in the exhibition. Mr. John Pettie is effectively represented by "A Cromwellian," and Mr. John M'Whirter by a very striking "Iona" and other subjects. Mr. Alexander Fraser and Mr. John Smart both exhibit numerous examples of their vigorous and versatile art. Among the other artists who contribute noteworthy pictures to the collection are Mr. Denovan Adam, the late Robert Anderson, Mr. W. Beattie Brown, Mr. T. Austin Brown, Mr. J. F. M. Gow (an admirable portrait of an old soldier), Mr. George Hay (a dainty milkmaid), Messrs. C. M. Hardie, W. D. M'Kay, R. Macgregor, J. B. Macdonald, Arthur Melville, J. Campbell, Noble, Pollok Nisbet, George Reid, J. Thornburn, Ross, Gourlay Steell, William Small, H. M. Telfer, W. F. Vallance, Duncan Cameron, and Francis Powell.

According to the last report of the New Jersey Inspector of Factories and Workshops, there were last year 15,000 youths and children at work in 5,000 factories in that State. The average age at which they went to work was nine years. All of them had been accustomed to work ten hours a day, and many of them even fourteen hours. Those who had entered the shops the earliest in life were the puniest and most ignorant. The weekly wages of the children did not average 2dols. The Inspector remedied many of the grievances, and sent a considerable number of the children to day and night schools. Upon investigation, the New York Bureau of Labour Statistics also found a bad state of infant labour. In some mills little children were kept at work under their drivers eleven hours per day all the year round; subterfuges were adopted for employing very young children, and overseers were permitted beat them with straps. Fathers have been turned out of the mills because children and women can be got to work more cheaply. The superintendent of one factory said:—"Families come here from Ireland, and the girls are as healthy and rosy-cheeked as you would ever see, and yet in two years the girls would be in consumption, and half the family would be gone in seven years." The Commissioner reports that families cannot be supported without the wages of the children, and that, even thus aided, "a majority of families barely manage to make both ends meet at the close of the close of the year, while a considerable number actually find themselves in debt." The question of child labour and of pauper labour in the United States is a very pressing one, and is beginning to secure serious attention.

A lady at Rochdale has written to Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, for his views upon the formation of travelling schools for gipsy and van children, to which he has replied as follows:—"In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., the subject of travelling school and mission vans to visit fairs, races, and feasts has been having my attention for some time; in fact, one gentleman placed his van at my disposal nearly two years ago. For mission purposes some God-fearing couples living in vans would do much good at fairs, but as a means to bring about the education of the gipsy and van children the results will be doubtful. Of course, much will turn upon what form the much-needed legislation will take to bring the 30,000 children living in the vans and tents under education and sanitary influences. Any system of education that has a tendency to destroy the working 'backbone of England' by turning the children from the 'hewing of wood and drawing of water' into 'birds of prey,' 'loafers,' and 'hangers-on,' will be fraught with evil consequences. The number of travelling children of this class we have among us should be lessened—not increased, as the tendency would be if school vans were started—by bringing them under settled schoolmasters and into settled occupation. Our present-day gipsies and other travellers of this class are vastly on the increase. Through the tightness of town life, and the laxity of village and country life, many artisans and labourers have taken to travelling, with prospects that are very black for the children, and foreboding no good to the country. The canal, gipsy, and van children must not on any account be looked upon and treated as separate and distinct from the children of the working-classes. All efforts are put forth for the good of the travelling children must be focused on the main thing—viz, that of the children being taught

and encouraged to work for themselves and the welfare of the nation in good producing channels as a stepping-stone to heaven. The mixing of the canal, gipsy, and van children in our public elementary schools will, in time, bring these results about. If the education of the gipsy and van children is to be conducted on wheels a vast machinery will be required, and hundreds of vans will have to be set in motion, which will not be needed if an Act is passed on the lines I have sketched out, and which I have laid before members of Parliament and the Government."

The thirty-first annual report of the Postmaster-General, just issued, states that the average number of letters to each person in the United Kingdom increased from 15 in 1854, 22 in 1864, to 38 in 1885. Including post-cards, the average per person was 42, a far larger proportion than in any other country. The total number of receptacles of all sorts for letters is about 33,000, and the total number of officers on the permanent establishment of the department is 48,000. The number of females included in this total is 2,919. It is also estimated that about 47,000 persons are employed by local postmasters, &c. The number of parcels carried by the department increases steadily. No less than 22,904,273 parcels were posted, of which 19,222,047 were posted in England and Wales, 2,376,177 in Scotland, and 1,306,149 in Ireland. The arrangements for a Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post were completed, and on July 1 the department was enabled to accept parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight for transmission to Gibraltar, Egypt, Aden, India, and British Burmah. The number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., received in the Returned Letter Offices was 5,626,875, showing a decrease of 1·8 per cent. over the previous year. Of this total 512,636 letters were unreturnable, and of 26,472 letters which were posted without any address whatever, 1,686 contained value to the total of £3,898. Upwards of 45,000 parcels could not be delivered, owing chiefly to insecure packing and incomplete addresses. In the Post-office Savings Bank the total amount due to depositors on December 31 last was £44,733,773, an increase of £3,004,965 over the previous year. The deposits were 6,458,707 in number, and £14,510,411 in amount as compared with 6,297,368, amounting to £13,575,167, in 1883; and the withdrawals were 2,198,792 in number, and £12,530,563 in amount, as compared with 2,075,465 amounting to £11,800,171 in 1883. The amount of interest credited to depositors was £1,025,117, being an increase of £69,206 over the previous year. The greatest number of deposits made in one day was 46,041, on January 7, amounting to £102,783; but the largest amount deposited in one day was £123,500, which was deposited on January 1. The inland money orders issued last year were upwards of 11,900,000 in number, and £23,500,000 in amount; the decrease, as compared with the previous year, being 1,832,605 in number, and £1,475,418 in amount. The telegraph business of the country shows but little development, and an increase of only 435,000 messages in the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The total production of wine in France in 1884 was 27½ million gallons less than in the previous year, and 220 million gallons less than the average of the previous ten years. It may, however, probably be admitted that the decrease since 1883 was due in a great measure to the dry parching weather of the autumn, and that the superior quality of the wines, and especially of the white wines, will compensate to a large extent for the falling off in quantity. Still, it is extremely disquieting to find, as we do from Consul Ward's report, that between 1883 and 1884 no less than 22,000 acres of vineyards were entirely destroyed by the phylloxera in the Gironde district alone. Since the first appearance of the noxious insect the area of vineyards entirely destroyed has been about 84,000 acres, and that of vineyards partially damaged as much as 123,000 acres. There has, on the other hand, been an increase of more than 57,000 acres in land newly planted, chiefly with the American vine. But the worst of it is, that while the vineyards damaged have often been those which produced the best wine, the fresh plantations cannot be expected, at least for a long time, to yield anything but an inferior liquid. The phylloxera has, moreover, two or three powerful allies in the work of destruction in the shape of the oïdium, the anthrachnose, and, in damp seasons, the mildew. For the former of these, as well as for the dreaded phylloxera, palliative remedies of a certain efficacy have been found; but it does not appear that the last two have yet been treated chemically with any success. The American vine is not much fancied in the better districts of Bordeaux; but in the Hérault, Ardèche, Bouches du Rhône, and some other departments its introduction is regarded as a success.

Consul-General Crave, in his Report to the Foreign Office on the agriculture of Cuba, says:—"Cuban tobacco has lost its *prestige* through forcing and artificial manures, and has to sustain sharp competition from abroad where it formerly commanded the market; and I believe that some years must elapse before the soil can recover from the excessive and indiscriminate use of artificial fertilisers. A few years ago the leaf harvested in the Vuelta Abajo was not sufficient to meet the large demand, and, in order to increase the yield, growers made use of guanos of all sorts, and with such bad results that they find it now difficult to place on reasonable terms more than half, and sometimes less, of their crop at very low prices; in few localities only the soil has not been spoilt by spurious manures, and the leaf grown there commands very high prices, and is warmly competed for by local manufacturers and buyers for the United States. Notwithstanding the last crop has been of a better quality than heretofore, growers were compelled to abandon the tobacco cultivation for a certain time, and devote the ground to other purposes. It appears that this change of cultivation is absorbing the fertilisers, and restoring to the soil its former good qualities, and, if one can judge from the splendid appearance of the leaf and the ready sale it now meets with, it would seem that the Vuelta Abajo fields are regaining their former renown. The total tobacco productions is estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 quintals (one quintal about 100lb.). As is well known, that grown in the Vuelta Abajo or district west of Havana is the best kind, and has given Cuba its well-earned reputation. About 67,000 acres are cultivated under the denomination. I have no reliable statistics to show how much of the raw produce is manufactured in the island, probably not more than one-fourth. Very large quantities of the leaf are exported in bales and rolled abroad. It is evident, however, that, given the total production and corresponding result in the manufactured form, but a small portion of the cigars sold in Europe and elsewhere as Havana cigars have the slightest claim to a connection with Cuba. The chief and only important manufactories of these cigars are in Havana, and much care and money is expended in producing a handsome-looking article. As much as 40dols. gold are paid to skilled labourers per 1,000 for making up first-class goods. About 17,000 operatives are employed in this manufacture in Havana alone. One of the largest establishments here is that supplying the Henry Clay brands, which is stated to turn out from 80,000 to 120,000 cigars daily; and there are many others of considerable importance with a well-earned and old-established reputation for fine goods. The quality of tobacco, like other agricultural produce, depends on seasons, soil, and many natural causes, which may baffle the most careful cultivator. There has been no really fine flavoured aromatic leaf harvested since 1881. Much of that since garnered has been simply bad. Great hopes are entertained of the coming 1885 crop, and present indications are in favour of this assumption. Intelligent smokers with sensitive palates will find no cheap tobacco here fit to smoke; 50s. per 100 and upwards is what must be paid at present for really fine-flavoured aromatic cigars; beyond 80s. or 85s. prices become fancy ones, and are paid for the smart cases and envelopes. Even at the rates I quote it is not easy to find what is wanted. There is abundance of dark powerful tobacco of fine quality at much lower rates, but not light tobacco with flavour or aroma or without strength, such as the educated (I allude to taste) Englishman seeks. I believe that only about ten per cent. of the tobacco harvested in ordinary years is of the light colour I refer to, hence the difficulty in supplying the demand, and the artifices resorted to to supply the deficiency."

A Parliamentary return which has been issued shows that the gross amount of property and profits assessed in 1883-84 in Great Britain was, under Schedule A, £179,911,568; under Schedule B, £55,532,063; and under Schedule D, £250,139,041. The amount of income-tax charged at 5d. in the pound was £8,068,340, and of inhabited house duty £1,917,958. In 1873-74 the amounts were:—Schedule A, £131,084,816; Schedule B, £49,948,282; and Schedule D, £214,808,581; income-tax charged at 3d. in the pound, £4,774,843; inhabited house duty, £1,467,903. In 1863-64 the amounts were:—Schedule A, £138,471,888; Schedule B, £51,414,123; Schedule D, £102,934,899; income-tax charged at 8d. in the pound, £7,129,567; inhabited house duty £939,418.

At Philadelphia, Judge Biddle has refused an application for a charter for the "J. Elmar Mira Mitta Congregation of the Lord," and accompanied his decision with an opinion that the tenets of the applicants are not explicitly stated, and that on these tenets may depend the title to any real estate possessed by the congregation in case of schism. This congregation worshipped a woman who, during life, claimed to be the "Third Person of the Trinity," and pretended to exercise all the powers of the Divinity. She dropped her name and adopted that of J. Elmar Mira Mitta. The Court affirms that the congregation is said to have existed for twenty-nine years as an association with a constitution which has not yet been submitted for legal confirmation, and that so far as regards the "worship of the Triune God, according to the Lutheran cultus," which the Mira Mitta Congregation claimed to be doing, the ecclesiastical authorities of that body denounce the pretension, and pronounce the teachings of the late J. Elmar Mira Mitta as in direct contradiction of the Lutheran cultus.

The annual examination of certain legally-prescribed samples of gold and silver coins struck at the Royal Mint during the year ended on June 30 last—called the "Trial of the Pyx"—took place early this month before a jury summoned from among the freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company. The work executed at the Mint during the year to the 30th ult. in moneys which came within the scope of this trial consisted of a gold coinage amounting to £2,173,114, and of a silver coinage amounting to £641,718. Out of the above amounts 900 sovereigns, 2,200 half-sovereigns, 1,005 half-crowns, 802 florins, 848 shillings, 371 sixpences, 216 threepences, and of Maundy moneys two fourpences, two twopences, and six penny pieces, were placed in the pyx—or box provided for their reception—for the purposes of this trial. The law enacts that one coin out of every 15lb troy weight of gold melted for coining, likewise one coin out of every 60lb. troy weight of silver so melted—or "journey weights," as they are technically called—shall be set apart for examination by the jurors. To give an idea of the extensive nature of the operations carried on at the Royal Mint, it may be stated that during the year ended 31st December last the total amount of gold, silver, and bronze melted there was 470 tons. Of this 67 tons consisted of gold, 198 tons of silver, and 205 tons of bronze, out of which metals the number of coins struck was 65,295,382, as against 49,588,302 struck in 1883, when the total weight of all metals melted was 25 tons less than that of the past year. Another department of the Royal Mint has also been fully employed, inasmuch as during the same period the Chemist and Assayer, with the aid of his assistants, has made no less than 5,902 assays of gold, in ingots, bars, and coin, and check assays of fine gold; and 7,585 of silver, in like manner. During the past year the Treasury gave its sanction to the Deputy-Master and the Chemist of the Mint to visit the principal Mints and Assay-offices in the United States, in order that they might, by personal inspection and observation, see whether any or what improvements it would be desirable or possible to introduce into our own method of dealing with the manufacture of the vast coinage of this country. Similar visits were paid in 1870 to the European Mints under the like authority, and all have resulted in the gaining of much valuable experience and information by those gentlemen. In direct connection with the precautions which are adopted to insure the accuracy of the coinage, it may be mentioned that on this inspection of the American Mints the object of their inquiry was to ascertain what were the precise regulations in force for the receipt and treatment of gold and silver, and with what results the American Government provided for the conversion of the precious metals into stamped bars of varying weight and fineness. It is well known that such stamped ingots are widely used in the United States, and it appeared probable that their adoption by our Government would diminish the number of sovereigns which annually leave this country never to return. From what they observed during their tour of inspection Mr. Fremantle and Professor Roberts are far from wishing to prevent the exportation of British gold coin; in fact, they are disposed to regard as undesirable any measures which might have the effect of restricting its exportation and interfering with the international functions of the British sovereign. To those of our readers who take an interest in such matters we would recommend the perusal of Mr. Fremantle's 15th annual report. In this report, while giving his experiences of American Mints, he states that much of our gold coinage finds its way into the United States; and he mentions, as a somewhat curious coincidence, that as he and Professor Roberts entered the melting room at the San Francisco Mint preparations were in progress for melting about 400 ounces of sovereigns, and they were informed that from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1884, or a period of two years, 213,629 ounces of sovereigns, of the value of £831,818, were melted at that mint; while at the New York Assay-office in the eight years ended June 30, 1884, no less than £1,358,822 had been received, or an average of £169,853 a year. The London Customs returns show that in the twenty years from 1864 to 1883 the excess of exports of British gold coin over imports was no less than £25,991,445, or at the rate of £1,299,572 a year, which represents more than one-fifth of the total average amount of the annual coinage of gold of this country. These facts attest most fluently to the estimation in which British gold coins are held both in Europe and America. The sovereign, as it is well known, is more widely used as an international coin than any other; it passes current all over Europe, in Brazil, Egypt, and elsewhere; in fact, it may be regarded as the "unit of exchange" in the commercial world. No doubt the exceptional character maintained by our sovereign is mainly owing to the severe test it is put to at these annually recurring trials of the pyx, which, as they are conducted by freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, insure an independent guarantee of their absolute standard weight and purity. As in former years the verdict on this occasion shows that the work of the Royal Mint has kept up its reputation for accuracy in the manufacture of all the coins it has been called upon to produce during the past year.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Drury Lane Theatre was held on Saturday afternoon in the saloon of the Theatre—Mr. T. Rawlinson, the chairman of the committee, presiding. The report stated that the gross receipts, including balance in hand on June 30, 1884, amounted to £10,370, and the payments amounted to £8,246, leaving a balance at the bankers' of £2,123. The receipts comprised payments by the lessee of £600 for 60 extra performances between June 30 and August 18, 1884, and £6,000 for current year's rent up to August 18 next and of £700 for 70 extra performances between August 18 and June 30, 1885. The architect also reported that the theatre had been in a very good state of repair during the past year. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that since the last general assembly the four houses in Marquess-court belonging to the proprietors had been pulled down, and in their place they had erected a good substantial building, which has been let to the lessee at a rent of £250 per annum. The relations with their lessee (Mr. Harris) were of the most friendly nature. He had conducted the theatre satisfactorily, and had paid his rent regularly and kept the covenants in his lease faithfully. The fabric of the theatre was in very good repair, and he added that the condition of things was very favourable for the year 1885. In conclusion, he alluded to the resignation of Mr. Fladgate, who had been their secretary for thirty years, and who retired in consequence of failing health, being now 86 years of age. Captain Sharpe seconded the motion, which was carried. The meeting then proceeded to elect the retiring officers, after which a resolution was carried, on the motion of Captain Sharpe, thanking Mr. Fladgate for his past services, and much regretting that failing health had compelled him to resign. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Since the discovery of the course of the Congo itself, no more important addition to our knowledge of the hydrography of the region has been made than that from which the Rev. G. Grenfell has recently returned. He has proved that the Mobangi, which enters the right bank of the Congo, forming a great delta, between 26min. and 42min. S. lat., nearly opposite Equator Station, is probably its greatest tributary. Certainly, so far as yet known, it offers a much longer waterway than any affluent that has been explored. Mr. Grenfell navigated the Mobangi in the little steamer *Peace*, on a mean course of north by east, from the equator to 4deg. 30min. N. lat., and left it still an open waterway. At 4deg. 23min. N., just below the second rapids, he found it 673yds. wide; at no point lower was it less in width. Its mean depth is 25ft., and although the current runs not more than 80ft. to 100ft. per minute, it means an immense volume of water to find running south at a point, as Mr. Grenfell puts it, so near the supposed sources of the Binué, the great affluent of the Niger. Where does it all come from? he asks. The "trumbashes" of the Chad basin (Schweinfurth) are common, while they are not known on the Congo. The opinion of Mr. Grenfell and of his Congo colleagues (the *Times* believes) is that the Mobangi is probably the lower part of the Welle, a river whose course is one of the unsolved problems of African geography. This is certainly a more likely solution than to connect the Welle with the useless Aruwime, as Stanley is inclined to do. Dr. Junker, the Russian explorer, now in refuge at Lado, did not follow the Welle in his recent journey so far west as either to confirm or disprove Mr. Grenfell's conjecture. From the notes sent home by Mr. Grenfell it would seem that the Mobangi is navigable the whole way from the Congo to 4deg. 30min. N., a distance of probably 400 to 450 miles, taking account of the bends. The Mobangi, Mr. Grenfell writes, is far more populous than any equal length of the Congo, and to his mind the country is more promising. True, the people are wild, but then his visit was that of the first white man they had seen. In ascending the river (and his wife and fifteen months' old baby were on board) Mr. Grenfell met with not a few difficulties from the hostility of the natives, and had it not been for his energetic action on one occasion he and his party would probably have come to grief. His way down the river was, however, most encouraging; plenty of food and not a sign of hostility. He hopes to make the trip again, and has no doubt that he will be able to report peaceable and friendly receptions everywhere. He may also be able to penetrate further towards the valley of the Shari, the great tributary of Lake Chad. Unfortunately, Mr. Grenfell states, the confluence of the Mobangi with the Congo is just within French territory, though it is not so represented either on the map in Mr. Stanley's last book or on the latest map of the Royal Geographical Society. At all events, immediately after Mr. Grenfell's return to Stanley Pool, M. de Brazza left Brazzaville, very probably to examine for himself the great waterway discovered by the English missionary, and possibly to follow it farther. If so, we are sure to hear of his "great journey of discovery," with the usual flourish of trumpets. The commercial importance of Mr. Grenfell's discovery cannot be exaggerated. Whether the Mobangi is the Welle or not, it must form an important connecting link between the basin of the Congo and the basins of the Niger, the Shari, and the Nile. Mr. Stanley has always maintained that the region lying between the Congo and the Nile is probably the richest and most promising in Africa, and his belief seems likely to be amply confirmed. Besides the Mobangi, Mr. Grenfell has explored 300 miles of rivercourses debouching into the Congo, and, as he is a trained and careful surveyor, he will be able to plot them with precision. The most northerly point of the Congo bend he found to be 2deg. 11min. N. lat., near the mouth of the Ukere or Dujangi.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House yesterday week over a meeting in support of the British Institute in Brussels for Homeless and Friendless English Girls. There were present the Lady Mayoress, Bishop Titcomb, Sir William M'Arthur, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Whitehead, Mr. Sheriff Phillips, the Hon. H. C. Vivian, C.B. (British Minister at Brussels), the Hon. Mrs. Vivian, Mr. Tremayne, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, Mr. M. Yeatman, Mr. W. Jones-Lloyd, &c. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, read a letter from Sir E. Malet, who was formerly British Minister at Brussels, urging the need of such an institution. The meeting that day, his Lordship continued, referred to a very important object. It was in support of a home at Brussels, in which Mr. and Mrs. Vivian took a deep interest, for the protection of young ladies in Brussels. Appeals had been made to the benevolent English public for similar institutions at Paris. Young women went to Brussels to situations or as servants, and in some cases found themselves deceived. If it were not for this institution they would be involved in great difficulties and frequently in great danger. This institution had a very strong claim on the sympathy and support of the benevolent public in this country, as it was most important that there should be such a home at Brussels. During his recent visit to that city he had been much impressed by this institution, and he had great pleasure in very heartily commending it. The Hon. Mr. Vivian, the British Minister, explained the working of the institute. The Belgian law, he pointed out, gave the right to employers to dismiss their *employées* at very short notice, and that sort of thing in the case of Englishwomen placed them in positions very painful, and often very perilous. The institute kept its rooms open free to Englishwomen without any distinction of creed, and in ten months 155 Englishwomen availed themselves of the institute. During the same period 115 Belgian ladies had applied to it for governesses or servants, so that the scheme had prospered. The present expenses were £120 a year, but increased accommodation was now needed. That would, of course, involve additional expenditure, and in future they would require at least £230 a year. It was to obtain support to that extent that the present appeal was being made. Bishop Titcomb moved:—"That this meeting, impressed with the good work which is being effected by the British Institute at Brussels, and being convinced of the necessity of such an organisation for dealing with cases of homeless and friendless English girls, earnestly commends it to the sympathy and support of the benevolent public." The Right Rev. Prelate made an earnest appeal for funds, and described the danger and utter friendlessness of Englishwomen and girls who were employed in Brussels. It was by no means uncommon for their employers to turn them out on Sundays to shift for themselves, as they all went out and locked up the house. He had visited the Institute, and believed it to be a most important and valuable organisation. Sir William M'Arthur seconded the motion, which was agreed to. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding terminated the proceedings.

The following memorial, dated July 4, 1885, has been sent to the directors of the Cunard Steamship Company:—"Whereas, it having been the painful necessity of the undersigned to witness day after day during the present voyage of the steamship *Gallia* the gambling engaged in on the vessel, the same being made the more objectionable by the prominence given to it by the participators, even in the presence of ladies and young people, and whereas the room set apart by your Board of Directors for the use of passengers wishing to smoke is so monopolised by those engaged in pool-selling and various games of chance, in which money is publicly wagered contrary to British and American law, and the exercise of these games of chance being often accompanied by objectionable language, many gentlemen are in consequence compelled to refrain from the use of the smoking-room unless willing to submit to the above annoyance, it is resolved that we, the undersigned, do utter our most earnest protest against this growing abuse of the smoking-rooms on this and other steamship lines, alike destructive to morals as to the good names of the company permitting so gross an evil. We therefore trust that you will lend your powerful aid in suppressing this illegal and demoralising practice."

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